The Bucks County Gazette.

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W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—For Kensington Depot, 6.51, 7 8.23, and 9 41 A. M., 12.51, 3 21, 1.11, 5.16, and 7 P.M. Sundays —12.25, 5 21 P.M.

For Broad Street Station —2 46, 5.35, 6.30, 6 51, 7.50, 8 23, 9 41, 10 47, A. M., 12 51, 1.33, 3 01, 3 21, 4 5 16, 7 01, 7.16, 9 28, 11.18 P.M. Sundays.—2.46, A M., 12 25, 5 21, 6 01, 7 15, 9 28, 11.18 P.M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.—From Kensington Depot, 6 7 10, 8 40, 10 00, A. M., 2 40, 3 35 4 35, 5.35, and 6 7.20 P. M. Sundays 9 00, A. M., 2.15 P. M.

From Broad Street Station —12.01 Night, 6.15, 6.50, 7 8.30, 10 00, 11 00 A. M., 12.01 Noon, 2 00, 3 25, 4 5 00, 5 26, 6.00, 6.02, 6.35, 7 20, 8 00, and 8.45 P. M. Sundays 12 01, night, 7.15, 8.30, and 8.45 2 0 6.00, A. M., 6.30 and 8.00 P. M.

FOR TRENTON —4 05, 7.28, 8 22, 9 16, 11.00, 11.44 A. M., 12 48, 3.01, 4 19, 5.17, 5 36, 6 27, 6 13, 7 20, 8 36, 9.33 P. M. Sundays —12.51, 9.16, 9.49 A. M., 3.06, 7 0 8 36 P. M.

FROM TRENTON —2 25, 6 30, 7.00, 8 00, 9.20, 10.28 A. M., 12 30, 1 15, 2 18, 3 30, 3.50, 5.25, 6 47, 6.55, 4.05, P. M. Sundays —12 01, 2 27, 5 00, 5.47,9.05, 10.57 P.M.

FOR NEW YORK —4 05, 7.28, 9 16, 11 44 A. M., 5.36, 6 8 36 P. M. Sundays —12.51, 9.16 A.M., and 7.0 8.36 P. M.

FROM NEW YORK —5 10, 7.15, 7 55, 8 25, 10.55, 11 A. M., 12.55 3 15, 3 55, 4.55, 6.55, 11 55 P. M. Sundays —9.55 A. M., 3 55, 6 55, 8.55, 11.55 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Reason Why Goods are so Cheap!

AFTER the Christmas holidays many manufacturers and large wholesale dealers find they have still left on hand large quantities of winter goods. Their sales now come almost to a stand still. In some cases there are bills and notes coming due on the first of the year which must be paid. The only way to meet these obligations is to sacrifice what stock they have, which they do by selling it often at one-half value. There are some merchants who always provide for these emergencies, (they must have the hard cash), and thus the buyers are surprised, at receiving from such stores so much more for their money than at others. We always make a specialty of that kind of business. Our extensive acquaintance, and long experience, enables us to secure the greatest bargains at this season. We have been gunning around this last week, and here is what we offer as the result:

A handsome Knit Jacket, 49 cts.
A real beauty, Knit Jacket, 90 cts.
A all-wool Jacket, $1 25,
Good heavy Wool Stockings, 15 cts.
Girls' Striped Stockings, four pairs for 25 cts.
Men's Cheviot Shirts, 25 cts.
Men's Working Pants, 65c. to $1.25.
Men's French Worsted Pants, $2 25.
Men's Congress Gaiters, $1.35.
Mens' best quality Arctic Overshoes, $1 75.
Handsome Neckties, 5, 10 and 15 cts.
Wool Scarfs or Hoods, 20 and 12 cts.
Good, warm and serviceable Caps for men and boys 25 cts.
Extra heavy and strong Undershirts, 25 cts.,

At WOOD'S Cash Clothing Store,

Mill Street, near Wood Street, Bristol.

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SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

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FASHION QUARTERLY.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every department of fashion.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
The prices of all kinds of Dry Goods, together with descriptions and engravings to show what they look like.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Valuable original articles, mostly illustrated, on subjects that treat of the adornment of the person, the beautifying of home, and the newest things in art needle work.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Instructions how the distant consumer can shop as satisfactorily and as economically as residents of the city.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

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Right Prices

Substantials and Luxuries

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J. K. WILDMAN,

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SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,

Siding and Flooring,

MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Mill—Dorrance St., West of Railroad.

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PIANO FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE use of the piano at Washington Hall can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying at GAZETTE OFFICE.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DOBBINS HATTER AND FURRIER

15 E. STATE ST. TRENTON, N. J.

McGINLEY & CO.,

42 EAST STATE STREET.

Opening of Fall Novelties in Black and Colored Plushes, Black and Colored Silks, Velvets and Velveteens in all the new shades and colors.

Special Bargains this Fall and Winter in Black Silks, Black and Colored Brocades. All the new shades in Colored Silks, Lupins, Black Cashmeres and Brocades, Henrietta and Tamise Cloths, Courtauld Crapes.

OPENING OF NEW MILLINERY GOODS THIS WEEK.

The latest and most varied assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Breasts, Birds and Ribbons in all the new shades. A select stock of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Hats trimmed to order. Mourning orders receive special attention.

Just received the new shades in Ladies' Dress Flannels, Suiting Cloths, Cashmere and Fancy Dress Goods.

Now open the new styles of Ladies' and Children's Sacques, Dolmans and Ulsters. Ladies', Children's and Gent's Gossamers.

Housekeeping Goods—Special Bargains in Muslins, Towels, and Table Linen. Special Bargains in Blankets and Flannels.

On the for Men's and Boy's Suits. Immense stoks of Ladies' Flannels Skirts at

McGINLEY & CO'S,

42 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's in all grades, from 35c. to $4.50 a piece. Ladies', white and red from 35c. to $2.50. Children's, white, red and grey, 15c. to $1.50.

GENTS' FINE NECK WEAR!

The Latest Styles in all the New Shades, Wide Stripes, Large Dots and Party Shades.

KNIT JACKETS!

Men's, Ladies' and Boys', in the following Shades: Black, Brown, Blue, Garnet, Green, Gray, Drab and Scarlet, from 75c. to $5.00.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS!

Men's and Boy's, Laundried and Unlaundried, in white and colored.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Fur, Kid, Castor, Cloth, Wool, Buck, Sheep and Dog Skin, Lined and Unlined

Rubber Coats from $2.00 to $6.00. Umbrellas from 50c. to $8.00.

A. W. LEE,

THE GENTS' FURNISHER,

14 N Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

Read the Latest!

J. E. JEFFRES,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Formerly of Baltimore City, having opened a New Gallery at

No. 12 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.,

Is now prepared to make the Finest Pictures, at the Lowest Prices.

After twenty years of experience in his business and success elsewhere he merely invites you to call and be convinced. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every case. We make Cabinet Photographs at $3.00 per dozen, and Cards for $1.50. All other Pictures proportionately cheap. This is a chance to get your fine

HOLIDAY PICTURES.

We have a great variety of all styles of Frames very cheap. Please give us a call before going elsewhere. Special attention paid to copying old Pictures. Large Portraits of all styles made very reasonable. Don't forget the place—

NO. 12 EAST STATE STREET, between Green and Warren Sts.

MATHIAS MILLER. JOHN HARTMAN.

MILLER & HARTMAN,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND

UPHOLSTERERS,

CORNER OF WARREN AND FRONT STS.,

TRENTON, N. J.

ALL FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.

All orders promptly attended to.

Enlargement!

Having enlarged our STORE and increasing our CAPACITY greatly, we are offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS.

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT is replete with the *season's novelties at attractive prices.*

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT, as usual, is full of bargains.
FOR LINEN TOWELS our prices range from 6c. to $1.
LINEN NAPKINS can be had at 75c. per dozen, also to $4.
TABLE LINENS begin at 18c. and range as high as $4.
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND QUILTS at our popular prices, beginning at $1 each for Comfortables and $1.50 per pair for Blankets.
CANTON FLANNELS are cheap—7c., 8c., 12½c.
WOOL FLANNELS, in all colors and plaids, 12½c. up.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT shows full line—Long Square and Shoulder Shawls—also Skirts from 50c. to $5 each.
HOSIERY COUNTERS show "Underwear for all" at lowest prices.
MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS are always cheap with us, and we have all widths in Brown and White.

BAUMGARTNER & TINDALL,

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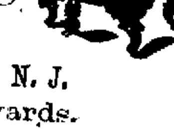
"NEW YORK STORE."

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Pianos and Organs



At Winkler's Piano Manufactory,

141 N. WARREN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

Pianos and Organs $30 and upwards.

WINDLESS RAIN.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

The rain, the desolate rain!
Ceaseless and solemn and chill!
How it drips on the misty pane,
How it drenches the darkened sill!
O scene of sorrow and dearth!
I would that the winds awaking
To a fierce and gusty birth,
Might vary this dull refrain
Of the rain, the desolate rain.
For the heart of the heavens seem breaking
In tears o'er the fallen earth,
And again, again, again,
We list to the sombre strain—
The faint, cold monotone,
Whose soul is a mystic moan
Of the rain, the mournful rain,
The soft, despairing rain.
The rain, the murmuring rain!
Weary, passionless, slow;
'Tis the rhythm of settled sorrow,
The sobbing of careless woe!
And all the tragic of life,
The pathos of long ago,
Comes back on the sad refrain
Of the rain, the dreary rain;
Till the graves in my heart unclose,
And the dead who are buried there,
Form a solemn and weird repose
Awake, and with eyes that glare
And voices that melt in pain
On the tide of the plaintive rain,
The yearning, homeless rain,
The long, low, whispering rain!

LITTLE ROSABEL.

"Of course they don't want me," said Rosabel Raymond, sadly. "Nobody seems to want me. No home seems to be open to me anywhere. When papa died he told me that Uncle Dallas would be kind to me, and take his vacant place. And he is kind, after his odd, abrupt fashion. But my Aunt Alicia don't care for me, and the girls look coldly on my shabby dress and pale, worn face. Evidently I am not a cousin to be proud of. If I were an heiress, things would be different."

Poor little Rosabel! The world looked very dark to her as she sat on the window sill of the third story back room in the Dallas mansion, which had been unanimously voted "good enough for Rosabel Raymond," and watched the dull reds and greys of the winter sunset fading out behind the crowding spires of the city.

How desperately she longed for the snow-mantled fields, the black, leafless woods of the country. She was so homesick, so solitary, so alone!

"Oh, Rosabel, are you here?"

It was her cousin Medora's soft, sweet voice. She disliked Medora more than either Augusta or Bell, although she could not tell why, and she was vexed that Medora should see the traces of tears on her eyelashes. But Medora pretended not to notice them.

"We were thinking, mamma and I," said Medora, "that you must be terribly dull without anything to do, all these dismal days."

"It is rather lonesome," sighed Rosabel, wondering at her cousin's unusual thoughtfulness.

"And so," added Medora, with the sweet smile that Rosabel always mistrusted, "when Miss Armitage told us of the place in the china painting and flower designing rooms—you always were an artist, you know, dear—I exclaimed in that silly, impulsive way of mine, 'The very idea for Rosabel.' You see Miss Armitage's *protege*—Helen Hauvemonde—has gone to Rome to prosecute her art studies, and there is a vacancy. And the salary would be something of an object, of course, because—"

"Of course it would be an object," said Rosabel, quickly. "You do not suppose that I do not feel my dependence here?"

"And," added Medora, thinking it best not to notice this outburst, "Miss Armitage says you can obtain excellent board for four dollars a week with a widow lady near the Rooms, and that would save you a deal of time and no end of fares. So, if you conclude to accept the position, perhaps you had better come down into the drawing-room and see Miss Armitage."

If there was anything which Rosabel Raymond loved, it was her pencil. Water colors were expensive, and drawing boards came dear, and Aunt Alicia thought it very unfeminine for a woman to set up an easel and a palette, full of oil colors, "like a man," so that her tendencies had, since her residence in her uncle's house, been literally starved. Here, at last, was the much longed for opportunity, and she rose with alacrity and followed Medora Dallas down the stairs.

Mrs. Dallas and the Misses Dallas were openly exultant when Rosabel Raymond was gone.

"So dispiriting to have her around all the time, with her swollen eyelids and pale face," said Miss Augusta.

"And so shabby as she looked, too," said Mrs. Dallas. "And how on earth was I to provide her with a wardrobe, when papa made such a dreadful fuss over every dress that came home from Madame Ficelle's for my own girls."

"Of all things, poor relations are the most intolerable," said Medora, spitefully.

"But what are we to say if Mr. Ballard asks after her?" blurted out Bell, the most honest and least politic of the family.

"Say? Why the truth," declared Medora. "That she has left us."

For the secret of Miss Medora Dallas' anxiety to get rid of her pale little cousin, whose mourning was so distressingly becoming to her, was the fact of Mr. Hugh Ballard's admiration of the white, statuesque face, the deep larkspur-blue eyes, and the features which were as perfect as any cameo. Miss Medora had marked Mr. Ballard for her own prey, and declared war upon any unfortunate pretender who should come in her way.

"Perhaps," said Mrs. Dallas, hopefully, "he'll never inquire about her at all."

"Don't you believe it," said Bell, with a significant nod.

Bell was right. The very first evening that Mr. Ballard called, he inquired for Miss Raymond. Medora dropped her long lashes.

"Rosabel had a cold, reserved nature," she said. "She never seemed to become fond of any of us, and she has gone away."

"Gone where?" Mr. Ballard was persistent enough to ask.

"She said she would write and send us the address," said Medora, drawing on her imagination; "but she never did. It quite went to dear mamma's heart. Mamma regarded Rosabel as a fourth daughter. But Rosabel never was inclined to reciprocate our affection."

Mr. Ballard glanced at Medora with an expression which she could not interpret, but it meant simply:

"If this girl is lying she is doing it very artistically. Appearances are certainly against Rosabel Raymond; but it would take more than the testimony of one woman to make me believe her either cold or ungrateful."

These reflections passed through his mind as he was politely accepting Miss Dallas' invitation to accompany her to Mrs. Whitworth Walkingham's musical tea, the next day.

"It will be a bore," he said to himself; "But Mrs. Whitworth Walkingham is a genius, and there will be sure to be good music there."

There was good music there, and also delicious "Orange Pekoe" in the tiniest of cups, each painted with a separate wild-flower or bunch of grasses; cake, ices and white grapes following the *barcarolas* and *rondolettas*—and all went merry as a marriage bell, until, in turning to place a chair nearer the window for Miss Dallas, Mr. Ballard's unfortunate elbow knocked one of the priceless cups off the carved shelf of the Japanese cabinet and broke it into three pieces.

"Mrs. Whitworth Walkingham will commit suicide," cried Medora, clasping her hands with simulated horror.

"I swear you to eternal secrecy," said Mr. Ballard, laughing, as he wrapped the precious pieces in his pocket-handkerchief, and disposed them safely in his pocket. "If there is a store in New York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, where this precious toy can be matched, it shall not be left unsearched."

For every one, Mr. Ballard included, knew that Mrs. Whitworth Walkingham was almost a monomaniac on the subject of her china; and he was really more deeply chagrined than he appeared to be.

"You can't match it," said Medora Dallas.

And she proved to be right.

In his despair Hugh Ballard went to old Mrs. Megarreau, who was exactly like everybody's fairy godmother.

"What am I to do?" said he, blankly.

"Do?" said Mrs. Megarreau, nodding the diamonds butterflies on her cap. "Why go to the china-painting and decorating rooms, of course, in Hammersley Square. Take your sample, and they'll duplicate it for you in twenty-four hours. Say that Mrs. Magarreau sent you."

Mr. Ballard devoutly thanked the old lady, and obeyed without loss of time.

It was a large, airy room, with the windows all glorified with winter sunshine, and a soft steam-heating modifying the rigor of the February air, where half a dozen young women were working at a large table. Mrs. Baker, the superintendent, who sat at her desk, took the pieces of Mrs. Whitworth Walkingham's doomed cup and looked earnestly at them with her head to one side.

"We have that shape in our wares," said she; "and I am quite sure that we can reproduce the design—blue iris-buds and marsh grasses. Miss Raymond's designs are some of them even more exquisite than this. Rosabel, my dear, come here."

And Rosabel Raymond, pale and pretty as ever, came unconsciously forward in her brown linen painting dress, with a bow of black ribbon at her throat, and her lovely chestnut brown hair pushed back from her face. Mrs. Baker was holding out the bits of fractured china, whereon were painted the blue iris buds and drooping grasses, but Rosabel never looked at them.

"Mr. Ballard!" she cried, her face brightening with a delight which she was too unsophisticated to repress, "what brought you to this place!"

"Miss Raymond," he exclaimed, "what are you doing here?"

"Earning my own living," said Rosabel, with quiet dignity.

"Does Miss Dallas—Medora, I mean—know where you are?"

"She ought to know," said Rosabel "for it was she who recommended me to come here. For the Dallases, I think, were getting tired of me," she added, with a sigh. "But I ought to be very much obliged to her, for I have acquired a most welcome independence, and the work here is exceedingly congenial to my tastes. Is that the pattern you wished copied, Mrs. Baker?" she asked, taking a a piece of china.

"Oh, what an exquisite group of buds! yet I am bold enough to think I can imitate it successfully."

"If you can replace that cup," said Mr. Ballard, dramatically, "I am your slave for life."

"I think I can promise to replace it without any such condition," said Rosabel, laughing.

And Mrs. Whitewort Walkingham never knew that her iris-bud cup was broken until Hugh Ballard brought back its exact counterpart.

"I'm sure you must have some spell out of Arabian Knights," she said, enthusiastically.

"No," he answered, quietly, "no spell stronger than a woman's practical eye and skillful hand."

He came no more to Mrs. Dallas' Tuesday morning receptions and Friday afternoon teas. Miss Medora wondered vainly why. But one day she met him on Fifth avenue, and prettily reproached him with his recreant absenteeism.

"I have been fortunate enough to discover the abiding-place of your cousin, Miss Rosabel Raymond," said he gravely.

Medora looked up, with a deep color mounting to her cheek.

"Indeed?" said she.

"It was very kind of you to secure for her such a congenial position as that," he added.

Medora Dallas hung her head, and was silent.

"But she will not remain there long," he continued cheerlully. "I am happy to tell you that I am engaged to her. We are to be married in a few weeks. Of course you will receive 'at home' cards when we are finally settled."

Medora murmured something about "congratulation" and "delighted to hear of it." But Mr. Ballard smiled to himself when she passed on.

"*La belle cousine* is not exactly pleased," he said to himself. "But why need I care for the frowns or smiles of other women, so long as I have won my little Rosabel?"

Many women beguile men to ruin with smiles. Men can be beguiled from ruin with smiles. Indeed, I think multitudes are permitted to go to destruction because women are so unattractive, so absorbed in themselves and their nerves. If mothers and wives, maidens and old maids, would all commence playing the agreeable to the men of their household and circle, not for the sake of a few compliments, but for the purpose of luring them from evil and making them better, the world would improve at once.—*E. P. Roe.*

On January 1st, 1883, a competent woman was elected to the office of superintendent of Shelby county schools, Tennessee—the first time in the history of the State that a woman has held so honorable and responsible a public position.

SCIENTIFIC SOAP BUBBLES.

Mr. D. S. Holman, actuary of the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, in a recent lecture on "Light and Sound," made some very interesting experiments with soap bubbles, of which an account is given in the *Record* of that city. The instruments used were the Holman lantern microscope, and the same gentleman's later invention, the phoneidoscope, which may be freely translated into "seeing sound." The former instrument consists of a metal box containing an oxy-hyrdogen light, which is thrown at any angle by condensing lenses upon the object to be magnified. The light is reflected off at another angle through a magnifying lens on to a screen, where the object is displayed greatly magnified. The phoneidoscope consists of a thin metal tube, on one end of which is a tin cap in which a hole one inch square is cut, and at the other end is a large mouthpiece, such as are used on speaking tubes. The soap bubble preparation is composed of oleate of soda and glycerine, and from it bubbles, two feet in diameter and of exceeding brilliancy, can be blown. Some of these have been kept forty-eight hours under glass.

The lecturer dipped the small end of the phoneidoscope into a saucer filled with this preparation, which left a film across the square opening. The cone of light from the lantern was then thrown upon the film and reflected upon a screen through the magnifying lens, making a figure about four feet square. The effect was beautiful. At first nothing but a gray surface was seen, then gleams of color appeared, and in a moment the whole square was a mass of dazzling brilliancy, which would have put to shame any kaleidoscope ever made. Every instant the beautiful picture changed; now a wonderful design in red and yellow, looking like a tea store chromo of an Italian sunset; then shifting to a swarm of peacocks' tails or a pantomime transformation scene struck by lightning, and as suddenly changing to a sombre view in blue and purple or a rainbow dancing a waltz. After showing several of these pictures, the lecturer proceeded to show the effects of sound upon the soap bubble. A couplet was sung into a phonograph, the mouthpiece of which was placed against the mouthpiece of the phoneidoscope, and the crank was turned. As the sound issued forth, a curious effect was produced upon the picture. Geometrical figures in black appeared upon it, small and distinct when the notes were high, large and less clearly cut when the notes were low. Around and among these black figures whirled the always changing colors, red, blue, green and yellow, in all their varying shades, melting into one another quickly for their blending to be followed by the eye. Human voices also sang to the soap bubble, and with equally curious results. It is proposed to exhibit this experment on a very large scale as soon as the new lantern microscope now being made for the institution is finished. —*Philadelphia Record.*

SIX MILLIONS IN ART.—In conversation with one of the best known picture dealers in this city the following information concerning the private picture galleries of the metropolis was obtained. Seating himself at his desk and looking over some memoranda he said:

"Some of the principal collections of modern paintings of over $100,000, owned by New Yorkers, are:

Wm. H. Vanderbilt	$1,000,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	300,000
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts	300,000
Mrs. R. L. Stewart	250,000
Mrs. A. T. Stewart	500,000
Miss Catherine L. Wolfe	450,000
Judge Hilton	200,000
A. Belmont	350,000
Theron R. Butler	300,000
Wm. Rockefeller	300,000
D. O. Mills	200,000
Heber R. Bishop	150,000
Josiah M. Fiske	160,000
Albert Spencer	250,000
Pierpont Morgan	150,000
George I. Seney	250,000
John Jacob Astor	200,000
William Astor	300,000
Jay Gould	250,000
Jeremiah Milbank	150,000
Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan	200,000
John T. Martin	150,000

or a grand total of $6,500,000 invested in pictures in the private galleries in New York alone."

"Pretty large figures."

"Yes: and the remarkable part of it is the majority of these collections have been formed within the last five or six years. The taste for art in this country has developed most rapidly, and each year show an increase in the importation of valuable works of foreign art."—*New York Journal.*

THE "MAYOR"—"It is not clear," said the late Judge Hoffman, "from whence the title of mayor is derived." Quoting, he remarks: "Mr. Cunningham supposes it to have come from the British word meyr, derived from mirck, custodire, to keep or preserve." Spelmen says: the major villa among Gauls and ourselves, was different from the villiens major of the Germans" * * * "There was an officer in the Roman system call major prætor urbanus, and the practor urbanus." * * * "The office was known as early as the year 1387." * * * "We find the appellation and office as early, at least, as the time of Richard I. (1189) in the organization of English boroughs. The charter of London, granted by Edward I., constituted the mayor, the head officer." The learned judge adds: "It must be a source of pride to our mayors to find the origin of their office thus traceable either to the Romans, with a military and judicial power; to the British, before Alfred, as protectors and guardians of the people; or to the Saxons, as mighty in strength and valor; and it is not less a gratification to us, the people, that we have a chief officer under such ancestral obligations to excellence."

The Australians are "going for" the sparrows with a vengeance. An Adelaide paper says: "The following figures, showing the number of sparrows and eggs that have been destroyed up to Nov. 6, have been supplied by the Under Secretary: Heads, 27,345; eggs, 187,212. From Oct. 1 to Nov. 6, 5,420 heads were paid for and 44,685 eggs."

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, declares that "the practice of putting naval officers, superannuated by whiskey, on the honorary list of retired men has made this class in character almost another inebriate asylum.

Dr. Hammond, formerly surgeon general of the United States Army, says: "I know of no possible condition which renders the use of whiskey, gin, rum, or brandy necessary or proper."

NEW MODE OF TREATING TOMATOES.

My practice is to excavate in the early spring time as many flat turnips as are needed, and having filled the cavity with earth, plant two or three seeds in it, selecting the best plant when two or three inches high, to remain, and pulling out the others when it is time to set them in the garden, place the turnip, with its contents undisturbed, in a hole deep enough to cover the turnip two inches or three inches. Setting out in this way there is no cutting away of the roots, and little need of water, as the plant has not been in the least disturbed, especially if inured to the air out of doors for a week or two before being set in the garden. I have started tomatoes out so early that the plants were in blossom several days before being set out, not being at all checked or retarded in growth thereby. Cucumbers started in the same way I have had in bloom when set out with the same result. After being put in the ground the turnip soon decays, furnishing a little food for the plant. If the turnips are to be kept long in the house before setting them out, it will be well to put them in boxes, filling the interstices with moss, sand or earth kept moist, as too long exposure to the hot air of a warm place will cause the turnips to wilt—the earth in which must be kept moist, whether the turnip is in or out of a box. Another point is that instead of being at the trouble of procuring, sharpening, and setting stakes, and pulling and taking care of them at the end of the season. I started into growth some sunflower seed. To prevent too much shade I cut off the leaves of the sunflower as far above the tomato plant as is necessary to give it all the air and sunlight desirable. The Russian sunflower, because of its very tall growth, is the best for this purpose. The sunflower makes the best and most profitable stake, because it is so easily obtained—no loosening in the ground or breaking of stakes when loaded with fruit, and the seeds of the flowers, which are better than corn for poultry, abundantly pay for all the time and labor in caring for them. The leaves of the sunflower also make good fodder. The Russian sunflower also makes an excellent bean pole, though it is not necessary to start them so early as for tomatoes, as a growth of 1½ feet by the end of June (bean planting time) is all that is needed.—*Country Gentleman.*

DEATH NOT A MONSTER.—Mr. Beecher at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting, last week, considered the difference between the manner in which the Israelites of old contemplated the approach of death, not fearing but welcoming dissolution with psalms and pæans of joy, and the fear and trembling with which the modern Christian awaits the parting of the soul from the body. You are coming to Mount Zion, continued Mr. Beecher, not Mount Sinai, and why should you be afraid? Look at the dying year—how easily and quickly it passes away. The examples of many of our prominent men, whose figures have been in our mind's eye for years, who have composedly and without demonstration passed away, joining the march to the eternal shore, should give us confidence. Our journey leads to a more populous and a more pleasant city than any here—we are approaching the great city ungoverned by any ordinance or sect. Let us stand and chant our hymns, for we are going home to God.

A CHINAMAN'S MORAL LEDGER.—The idea of posting one's good and bad deeds in a ledger, so as to be able to strike a balance now and again with the view to determining one's chances in the next world, is one that would be hardly likely to occur to any one but a Chinese. In the last number of the *Chinese Recorder*, Mr. Scarborough, the author of the interesting work on "Chinese Proverbs," gives us an extract from the running account kept with the gods by one Li-Chung Tsung, which we may safely say is unique in the annals of book-keeping. On the debit side we find the entries: "For being at variance with my brothers through listening to my wife's talk, 1,000; for undutiful treatment of my wife's parents, 100; for smoking opium ten times, 10." The numbers indicate, of course, so many black marks. *Per Contra*, we find on the credit side of the account: "For burving a poor friend at my expense, 1,000; for carefully nursing my sick mother, 30; for making my wife join me in meritorious works, 100."

TRANSFORMATION.

She kissed me, my beautiful darling.
I drank the delight of her lips;
The universe melted together,
Mortality stood in eclipse.
A spirit of light stood before me,
I heard a far rustle of wings;
The kings of the earth were as beggars,
And beggars of earth were as kings.

At the last meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society a man was exhibited who has not and never has had teeth, hair, taste or smell. Moreover the microscope declares that his skin is absolutely without pores, an omission on the part of nature which has hitherto been considered fatal. But Mr. Peter Wendling has lived to be forty-eight years old, has enjoyed uniform health, and suffers from the lack of pores only in hot weather, when he finds it necessary to keep his clothing soaking wet to reduce the temperature of his body. He lives in the little village of Bismarck, near Lebanon, and is the father of eight children, all of whom are free from his physical peculiarities, barring the fact that there isn't a full set of teeth in the family.

A Canadian farmer who died not long ago, provided by his will that his wife should receive yearly, besides certain lands, 20 bushels of wheat, dry, clean, good and merchantable, 60 bushels of good, fine oats, 4 bushels of split peas, 50 bushels of good potatoes, 200 bushels of hay, timothy, and clover, 1 pig weighing 200 pounds, with the suet, 1 bushel of salt, 1 pound of pepper, 12 pounds of candles, 12 pounds of good soap, 1 good milch cow that calved in the spring, to be replaced in case of death, delivered on the 1st of May and wintered, 12 dozen of fresh eggs, and 1 good maid-servant to wait upon her.

SUSPICION.—There is no spirit more hurtful to its possessor than a suspicious spirit. "Think evil of no man," is the divine counsel. "Suspicions among thoughts," says Lord Bacon, "like bats among birds; they will fly in the night." Such thoughts cloud the mind, separate friends, and ruin our enjoyment. The Italians say, "Suspicion dismisses fidelity." It weakens faith, cools love, beclouds hope, and turns green fields into arid deserts. Drive away suspicion, and cultivate confidence.—*Advocate.*

THE SENSES OF BEES.

Recently Sir John Lubbock read to the members of the Linnæan Society an account of his further observations on the habits of insects made during the past year. The two queen ants which have lived with him since 1874, which are now, therefore, no less than eight years old, are still alive and laid eggs last summer as usual. His oldest workers are seven years old. Dr. Muller, in a recent review, had courageously criticised his experiments on the color senses of bees, but Sir John Lubbock pointed out that he had anticipated the objections suggested by Dr. Muller, and had guarded against the supposed source of error. The difference was, moreover, not one of principle, nor does Dr. Muller question the main conclusions arrived at or doubt the preference of bees for blue, which indeed is strongly indicated by his own observations on flowers. Sir John also recorded some further experiments with reference to the power of hearing. Some bees were trained to come to honey which was placed on a musical box on the lawn close to a window. The musical box was kept going for several hours each day for a fortnight. It was then brought into the house and placed out of sight, but at the open window, and only about seven yards from where it had been before. The bees, however, did not find the honey, though when it was once shown them they came to it readily enough.

Other experiments with a microphone were without results. Every one knows that bees when swarming are popularly—and have been ever since the time of Aristotle—supposed to be influenced by clanging kettles, etc. Experienced apiarists now are disposed to doubt whether the noise has really any effect, but Sir John suggests that even if it has, with reference to which he has expressed no opinion, it is possible that what the bees hear are not the loud low tones, but the higher overtones at the verge of or beyond our range of hearing. As regards the industry of wasps, he timed a bee and a wasp, for each of which he provided a store of honey, and he found that the wasp began earlier in the morning (at 4 A.M.) and worked on later in the day. He did not, however, quote this as proving greater industry on the part of the wasp, as it might be that they are less sensitive to cold. Moreover, though the bees proboscis is admirably adapted to extract honey from tubular flowers, when the honey is exposed, as in this case, the wasp appears able to swallow it more rapidly. This particular wasp began work at four in the morning, and went on without any rest or intermission till a quarter to eight in the evening, during which time she paid Sir John 116 visits.

The pyramid which is the most memorable relic to antiquaries on the American continent lies a few miles to the west of Puebla, Old Mexico, and has been visited and described by every traveler of note who has interested himself in the antiquities of the country. It rises sudden and unassociated from the midst of the plain, built in pyramidal form, of adobes, or large unburned bricks, and though mutilated and overgrown with trees, the massive base and four stories of the monument are nearly entire. Humboldt describes it as a work of such magnitude and vastness as, next to the Pyramids of Egypt, approaches nearest the mighty creations of nature. Its height is 172 feet, and the sides of its base 1,355, being 275 feet lower than the great Pyramid of Cheops and 627 longer. The brick material is interspersed with layers of stone and plaster, and the four stories connected with each other by terraces. These again are ascended from bench to bench by regular and oblique flights of steps, cut by the old Spaniards, as a way to a little chapel on the platform, dedicated to the Virgin of Remedios. In straightening the road from Mexico to Puebla, it became necessary to traverse a portion of the base, when the section laid open an interior chamber, built of stone and roofed with beams of cypress. In it were found skeletons, idols of basalt and a number of vases curiously varnished and painted.

There had been delivered a certain large package to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, addressed by Her Majesty the Queen to the lady superintendent of nurses there. It contained five large Berlin wool quilts for the use of the wounded soldiers who are recovering in that institute from hurts received in the Egyptian campaign. One of the quilts had been entirely worked by the Queen herself, and the second by the Princess Beatrice. The former bears in one corner Her Majesty's cipher of a crown, V. R. I., and the date 1882; the latter the initial letter of "Beatrice." The other quilts have been worked by ladies of the court, but the Queen has added a border to each. The quilts are de-cribed as being made of the softest wool, of rich through plain patterns and colors, and perfect in all respects as warm bed coverings.

The Postmaster General of Japan has recently published his tenth annual report, from which it appears that the Japanese are making considerable progress in the spread of the postal conveniences of occidental civilization. During the year ended on June 30, 1881, the number of books, newspapers and letters transmitted was upwards of 83,000,000—an increase of nearly 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and 49.3 per cent. as against 1879. The aggregate length of all the mail routes in operation was 48,475 English miles—an increase since the previous report of 6,180 miles, and since 1879 of 12,422 miles. During the year there had been established 442 new post offices, as well as 10 receiving agencies, 2,878 stamp agencies and 2,765 street letter boxes. The total number of Post Offices is now 4,819, and the net profit derived from the department amounted for the period mentioned to $79,800.

Missouri is about to spend $50,000 in finding out about herself. She suspects that she contains some of the richest ores on earth, and a geologist is to make a thorough investigation. Her soil is peculiarly rich, and has commonly been regarded as a decomposition of limestone and sandstone; but a scientific analysis will now for the first time determine the question.

It is related of Mr. Talmage that as he was nearing the city the other day in a sleeping car, he yawned in such a way as to cause duplication of the process in a mirror between the windows. A young married lady, four sections away, at the same moment clutched her husband's arm and remarked, "George, there's another of those horrible tunnels."

There is no metal in existence, the value of which so increases in the various processes of manufacture as iron. It is said that a bar of iron worth $5, is worth $10.50 when made into horseshoes, $55 when made into needles, $3,285 when made into penknife blades, $29,480 in shirt buttons, and $250,000 when made into balance springs for watches.

Gambetta's habits, it is said, hastened his death: that he "had been fond of wine;" and that "when a serious inflammatory disease seized him his system was unable to resist its consuming fire."

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 8, 1883.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

—The Hartford *Times* is a Democratic paper. It is, however, able to see clearly the effect of a tariff for revenue only. To one demagoguical cry it applies this language: "Their parrot cry of taxing the farmers for the benefit of monopolies is hollow. There is not a factory in the country, and they are springing up in every section, that does not bring $10 to the pockets of the farmers in the vicinity to every dollar expended by the farmers on account of revenue taxation. Yet there are newspapers and Congressmen prating day by day about the robberies of the agriculturists by the protection of manufacturers. Could one of these parrots tell us how much the farmers would realize from their produce in case the manufacturing interests were broken down and all their operatives were turned into agriculturists? We trust there is yet good sense enough among the members of Congress to pass a revenue bill that will afford protection enough to our industrial interests to sustain them, while affording steady employment and fair wages to hundreds of thousands of workingmen."

—When the Civil Service bill was under consideration Senator Blair offered an amendment reading, "No person habitually using intoxicating beverages shall be appointed to or retained in any office, business, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable," which was only adopted after being rendered inoperative by the insertion of the words "in excess" after the words intoxicating beverages. As usual the whiskey influence was able to control Congress even to the extent of preventing the exercise of a very ordinary degree of precaution, that any individual would do in employing clerks for his office.

Thomas Jefferson at the close of his administration said: "The habit of indulging in ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public than any other cause, and were I now to commence my administration, with the experience I have, the first question I would ask respecting a candidate would be, 'Does he use ardent spirits?'"

—The old-fashioned system of memorizing from text-books is now attacked with great vigor in many quarters. Speaking on this subject, the Philadelphia *Times* says "There should be a great deal more oral instruction and a great deal less of text-books. Especially should there be a less stringent and exacting rule in regard to memorizing from text-books. A teacher who cannot teach history or geography without requiring a pupil to answer questions in the exact language of the text-book is not fit to be a teacher, is, in fact, utterly unfit. Some teachers exact from pupils a degree of accuracy and verbal memorizing in this regard which the teachers themselves could not attain to and which not a single member of the school board could reach, even if they had to be 'kept in after school' every day in the year."

—Senator Windom's defeat is doubtless to be deplored, but the blame probably lies at his own door. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, which has been friendly to him, ascribes the result chiefly to his folly in engaging in a feud with Congressman Dunuell. That paper says: "If Mr. Windom had been large enough to have let Dunuell alone, instead of ostentatiously marking him for slaughter because he feared in him a possible rival for the Senate, he would have walked over the course without any difficulty. This was the initial, and, as the result proved, the fatal blunder of Mr. Windom's Senatorial campaign, and it arose from that lack of magnanimity to his political opponents which is the most serious defect in Mr. Windom's political character."

—The Baltimore public schools are in need of reform—even more so than some others that might be mentioned. There are in that city 90,000 children of school age, of which 50,000 are enrolled in the schools and only 30,000 are in actual attendance. The *Sun* of that city says that the place where reform is needed is in the school board; that politics have too much to do with the appointment of teachers and the general management of the schools.

—The need of papers specially published in the interests of Temperance is fast growing less. Almost every paper in the land that discusses politics or religion has been compelled by the prominence which the Temperance workers have brought the issue before the people to take a stand for or against the liquor traffic. It is hardly to be wondered at that most of the reputable journals are strongly enlisted on the side of temperance.

—The Canada papers are quarreling over a boundary question. The Ontario people claim a piece of land between Prince Arthur's Landing and the Lake of the Woods which the Manitoba authorities consider belongs to them.

—Mr. E. P. Roe, the novelist, has been able to accummulate a competence by skill with his pen, but it has been swept away by the failure of his brother, whose paper he had endorsed.

—Mr. Freeman, the historian, intends to collect into a volume his "Impressions of the United States," which have appeared in various magazines.

—The nomination of S. Davis Page was renewed by the Governor yesterday, and the Senate confirmed it by a vote of 38 to 4.

—The Iowa Prohibitionists show admirable courage and, it must be admitted, discretion also. The annulling of the temperance amendment by the Supreme Court of the State has apparently only increased their zeal and determination to make it the law of the State. They will doubtless wait for the regular sessions of the legislature to submit the amendment to the people again, but meanwhile they propose to "sow the State knee-deep with documents" and keep public sentiment educated up to the prohibition standard. They refuse wisely to allow the question to become a party issue.—*Tribune.*

Fir, pine, oak, and cedar of unsurpassed quality and practically unlimited in quality clothe the mountains, overhang the rivers, and shadow the plains of the Puget Sound district in Washington Territory. On a moderate estimate it is calculated that this region will yield the almost unimaginable quantity of 160,000,000,000 feet of valuable timber. The trees attain a remarkable development both in height and beauty. The yellow fir is frequently found growing to a height of 250 feet, the white cedar to 100 feet, with a girth of over 60 feet; the white oak is 70 feet in height, while ordinary sized specimens of the sugar pine yield from 6,000 to 8,000 feet of cut lumber.

—*The Electrician*, Williams & Co., 115 Nassau St. N. Y., Price, $1 a year. We are in receipt of the February number of this publication. Its columns contain information profusely illustrated of much value to the general as well as scientific reader.—"Working by Electricity," "New Telephone Apparatus," "An Electric Hammer," "Improved Electric Bell," "An Important Discovery," by Prof. Dolbear, "The Portable Electric Light Co.," Electrical Sketches, and "Electrical Industry in France during the year 1882," are among its interesting contents.

—Judge Jere. Black finished his argument in opposition to the Anti-Bigamy Bill before the House Judiciary Committee last Thursday. He charged that the Anti-Mormon Laws are utilized for the benefit of a clique of politicians and Gentiles who hold the offices and want to control means of acquiring wealth in the territory. He took the ground that there can be no constitutional trial by jury in Utah so long as Mormons, of whom there are twenty to one Gentile, are excluded from juries.

—The Mahometans have taken a new tack in opposition to the Salvation Army. From various parts of the country the "holy men" are coming forward with the performance of alleged miracles to prove that Mahometanism is the only true faith. These "holy men" are recognized as the most expert jugglers the world has known. They are to travel through the country and do their best to impress the people. As an aid to their sensational attractions Nautch girls are to be employed in their bewitching dances.

—The Woman Suffragists of Massachusetts have encountered an obstacle to the success of their movement which is at once surprising and powerful. It is nothing more or less than a remonstrance against the proposed enfranchisement of women signed by a large number of the leading women of Boston including Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. R. C. Winthrop, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge and Mrs. Amos Lawrence.

—Senator Beck has led the discussion on the tariff question day after day. At times the Senate has become weary. Senator Frye of Maine or some other impatient youngster, remarked to Frisbie Hoar that he wondered how Beck could bear the mental strain of such constant debate. "Oh," said Hoar, wiping his spectacles, "Beck always rests his mind while talking."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The first Jewish marriage which has taken place in Madrid since the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, two centuries ago, was celebrated a few days since. The bride, who was wedded to her first cousin, was the daughter of a foreign merchant, long established in the Spanish capital. More than fifty persons, including members of the very best society in Madrid, were present at the ceremony.

—The charter of Dartmouth College, it is said, authorizes the trustees to receive and hold property only to such an extent that the yearly income does not exceed £6,000. By recent bequests the income of that college has been raised very far above the amount named in 1769 as the limit, and now the question arises, what is going to be done about it?

—The March number of the *North American Review* will contain, among other articles of striking interest, "Money in Elections," by Henry George; "Railway Influence in the Land Office," by George W. Julian; the "Subjugation of the Mississippi," by Robert S. Taylor; and "Gladstone," by Moncure D. Conway.

—Walcott, of New York city, has successfully accomplished the feat of eating two quail a day for thirty days. Forepaugh ought to engage him to take the place of his professional beauty.

THE FREE TRADE CRANKS.—There are some cranks and bigots who wish to go to extremes, and reduce the tariff at once to a revenue basis. This would close our manufactories, stop the development of our mining interests, shut up our workshops, and drive out of employment millions of workingmen who depend upon their daily work for their daily bread. We should have bankrupts by the millions instead of by the hundreds. We should have riots that could not be suppressed by any military force at the command of the Government. The whole country would be thrown into confusion, and deluged with blood. No man's property would be safe with a starving population thronging our streets. The picture is true to the letter, and no one but a lunatic or a cold blooded adventurer can contemplate it with other feelings than dismay and horror. But it will never be realized, because there are not enough cranks in Congress or out of it to bring about such havoc and ruin. No living man in this country will ever see an American Congress passing a tariff law for revenue only.—*Louisville Post.*

TARIFF REVISION.

The votes in the House on Monday permit no misconstruction. They declare the desire of the Democrat party to take upon itself the responsibility of defeating any revision of the tariff at this session. They show, also, the willingness of some Republicans, who carefully absented themselves, to have the tariff revised by the Democratic rather than by the Republican party. These members were present in the House on Monday, but took care not to be present when the decisive votes were taken. If they are prepared to say to their constituents that the tariff should not be revised, but in their judgment should stand as it is, their absence at the critical moment is intelligible without assuming that they prefer to trust the work of revision to the Democrats. But even in that case they take a grave responsibility in transferring to the Democratic party the power to revise the tariff, with all its present admitted imperfections as a reason for revision. To their own constituents they will answer, and by their answer be judged. A very large majority of the Republican members have given record evidence of their earnest desire to effect a substantial reduction of taxes at this session, and upon that record they can well afford to be judged.

The Democratic party has acted with still greater unanimity, and against revision or reduction at this session. Its leaders deceive no one by repeated protestations that they do not mean to cause delay or to prevent action. The fact is that they and the followers whom they control whenever they please have caused weeks of utterly useless delay, and do prevent reduction of taxation. In private they do not conceal their feeling that a substantial reduction by the Republicans must not be permitted. This they privately justify on the plea that the Republicans do not propose to cut down the tariff as much as they, the Democratic leaders, desire. It will be well to mark this fact for future reference. When the next election comes, these same leaders will be seen trying to shirk these votes in their logical meaning, and declaring that they were, and are, and always have been, in favor of ample protection to American industry. And then it will be proved upon them that they defeated a moderate revision of the tariff on the ground that it did not go far enough toward free trade.

This will be proved, provided they do succeed in defeating revision to the end, as they did on Monday. If the Republicans had in view nothing but mere party advantage, they could well afford to let the pending bills die, with the responsibility for their defeat resting on Democratic shoulders. But the majority has a duty to the country, which it must not neglect. Failure to act on the tariff at this session will mean nine months of intense apprehension and utter uncertainty in almost every branch of business. What effect that will have upon industries too much depressed already, members can judge. An extra session might be deemed expedient, it is true, as a chance of averting disaster. But there is not one chance in fifty that the Democratic majority in the next House, called suddenly together with all its internal feuds, could agree upon any bill that the Senate ought to pass or the President to sign. In all probability an extra session would mean a prolonged wrangle, continually feeding the apprehension in business, without any action by either House. It may become a duty, nevertheless, to call such a session. The President may feel that he has no right to decide what a Democratic Congress might or might not do if assembled. But the strong probability is that all action will be deferred, if this session fails to act, until at least a month after the meeting of the next regular session in December.

The Republican members of Congress, we think, have no right to expose the country to nine months of such destructive uncertainty and apprehension, if they can possibly prevent it. Their duty is still, as it was before, to insist upon the revision of the tariff in preference to all other business. An extra session could be called, if necessary, to pass any of the regular appropriation bills much more safely than to overhaul the tariff. The uncertainty ought to be terminated before this House ceases to exist. Every other matter that can come before Congress is of less immediate importance.

If the House can pass a bill in any form there is a possibility that a Committee of Conference can be secured. The votes on Monday indicate that a strong majority in the House would vote for a reasonable revision if a direct vote could be obtained. There is also a possibility that when the responsibility of final action comes near, some of the Democratic leaders may realize that they cannot afford to face this question in a Democratic Congress at present. If a few of them determine to call off the creatures that have been obstructing action, a bill can still be passed, and one based in the main upon the report of the Commission. At all events it is the plain duty of the Republicans to make every effort in their power to that end. If they finally fail the country will then know where to put the responsibility for failure to reduce taxation, and for all the industrial and commercial evils that nine months of uncertainty and dread may bring—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Republican party, after it returns to power in Pennsylvania and New York, which it will do at the next election, should celebrate the event by passing a vote of thanks to Governor Pattison and Governor Cleveland for their invaluable services in procuring that wholesome result. Next to a tariff-for-revenue-only campaign, there is nothing so conducive to Republican success as the comprehensive and artistic blundering of a narrow-gauge reform Democratic Governor.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Congressman Randall is quoted as predicting that the Democrats will be defeated in 1884 if they defeat the Tariff bill now pending in Congress. Mr. Randall has an elongated cranium, but the descent to his diminutive game is not very deep in this instance. The Democrats will be defeated in 1884 under any circumstances, and the defeat of the Tariff bill now will give them something to offer as an explanation then.—*Press.*

—The Republicans will beware of the liquor business in Ohio and Indiana the coming season.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

—Hunnewell, Kansas, shipped during the last season 4,000 car loads of cattle, averaging twenty-two head to the car. The cattle brought $35 per head at the market, making over $300,000 worth shipped from this one point.

☞The Frederickton (New Brunswick, Can.) *Reporter* says: "Nobody can but admire the persistent enterprise manifested by the owners of St. Jacobs Oil in keeping the name before the public. It received a big 'send off' in the House the other day by the Hon. Mr. Perley, who warned his colleagues in the Government of the danger of Bear Killers receiving two bounties for one nose; the judicious use of the Oil causing rapid growth."

GEORGIA'S PROGRESS.—The Augusta *Chronicle* publishes official statistics showing the agricultural growth of Georgia, and contrasting her products of 1870 with those of 1882. The figures show an increase of over 200 per cent. in corn, 600 per cent. in oats, 200 in wheat, 75 in rye, 100 in Irish potatoes, 800 in cane and sorghum, 400 in sweet potatoes, and a similar increase in the yield of other farm and garden products. In 1870 Georgia raised 473,934 bales of cotton. In 1880 the State raised 814,441 bales of cotton, nearly 100 per cent. increase in ten years, ranking as the second producing State. "In 1882 the cotton production grew to 925,443 bales, the increase being accomplished with diminished acreage. The crop of 1880 was raised on 2,617,138 acres, while that of 1882 was raised on 2,365,425 acres. Horses have increased 20 per cent, mules, 51 per cent., milch cows 36, other cattle 32, sheep 26, and swine 40 per cent. In 1870 Georgia had 70,000 farms; in 1880 she had 139,000. The estimated value of farm products in 1870 was $80,000,000; in 1880 it swelled to $125,000,000.

—In the Newhall House inquest, at Milwaukee, several experts testified that "the house was as safe as most first class hotels." C. D. Nash, President of the Newhall House Association, testified that "there was hose on every floor sufficient to flood the house, besides two hundred pails of water standing ready in various parts of the building." He thought the fire incendiary. If the inmates had at once been alarmed when the fire was first discovered, instead of the effort to save personal property, a large proportion of those who lost their lives would have escaped.

—A vigorous war against drunkenness has been begun at Copenhagen. The public houses are to be reduced from 1,350 to 300. Sales to minors or to intoxicated persons are forbidden, and there is a unique provision in the law which directs that a drunken person shall be conveyed to his own dwelling in a covered carriage at the expense of the landlord at whose house he drank the last glass.

—It is said that there are forty societies now in existence in America for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and that most of them have been formed within the past seven years.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

—Brevard, Florida, is said to be the largest of the two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine counties in the United States. It has an area of over five thousand square miles. The population is less than one thousand five hundred.

"The Pleasures of Life."

Port Byron, N. Y., March 17, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.; *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has relieved me of a severe kidney trouble. My whole system seems to be rejuvenated, and the compressed energies of my constitution are restored and invigorated, so that once more I can enjoy the pleasures of life as in my younger days. IRA PECK.

—Had the catastrophes of the past January occurred in January, 1881, Mother Shipton's famous propecies would have been set down as infallibly true by millions of apprehensive people.

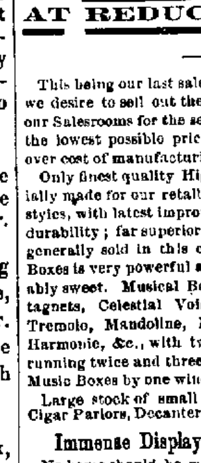
☞*"Dr Benson's Skin Cure eradicated my pimples. They used to break out continually."* Steve T. Harrison, Rochester, N. Y.

—An insurance company to be operated entirely by ladies is the latest New York enterprise.

☞Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chammomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headache of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Proved and endorsed by physicians.

ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.



THE GREAT GERMAN **REMEDY** **FOR PAIN.**

Relieves and cures **RHEUMATISM,** Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Music Boxes.

Closing Out Sale

AT REDUCED PRICES.

This being our last sale in this city for some years, we desire to sell out the entire stock before closing our Salesrooms for the season. To this end we quote the lowest possible prices, with only small advance over cost of manufacturing, to cover expenses.

Only finest quality High Class Music Boxes, specially made for our retail trade, including many new styles, with latest improvements, and of the greatest durability; far superior to the ordinary Music Boxes generally sold in this country. The tone of these Boxes is very powerful and at the same time remarkably sweet. Musical Boxes with Bells, Drums, Castagnets, Celestial Voices, Harp-Zither, Piccolo, Tremolo, Mandoline, Forte-Piano, and Sublime-Harmonie, &c., with two and three main springs, running twice and three times the length of ordinary Music Boxes by one winding.

Large stock of small Music Boxes; also, Albums, Cigar Parlors, Decanters, &c., with concealed music.

Immense Display! Newest Selection!

No home should be without one of these beautiful Instruments.

This is an opportunity seldom offered. Price list on application.

C. GAUTSCHI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL BOXES,

Ste. Croix, Switzerland.

SALESROOMS, 1018 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the bold assertions of certain clothiers, concerning their goods and prices, the undisputable fact remains, that

BARWIS,

The "Nobby" Tailor,

Stands pre-eminently ahead of them all in prices, and accuracy of fit.

129 N. GREENE STREET,

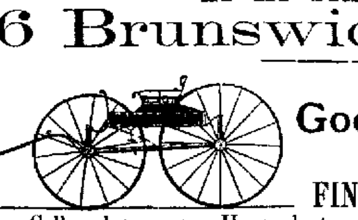
TRENTON, N. J.

HORSES AND MULES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

AT MY STABLES,

116 Brunswick Avenue.



25 HEAD OF

Good Young Horses.

Also, a lot of

FINE BROKE YOUNG MULES.

Call and see me. Have plenty of Good Stock at all times.

A Large Stock of Carriages and Harness always on hand.

J. L. WEBER,

116 Brunswick Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

F. S. KATZENBACH & CO.,

35 E. State Street,

TRENTON, N. J.,

Hardware, Heaters, Ranges,

MANTLES AND STOVES,

IRON AND WOOD PUMPS,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

GAS AND COAL OIL FIXTURES.

USE

SEA FOAM SOAP

For the Toilet, Bath, Laundry.

WARRANTED PURE.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Manufactured by

DAVIS BRO. & CO.,

Trenton, N. J.

THE HOLIDAYS

AT LANING'S

NEW

Boot and Shoe Store,

CORNER WARREN AND PERRY ST.,

OPPOSITE ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

TRENTON, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL DOLL GIVEN WITH EVERY PAIR OF SHOES.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits," our motto.

Call and examine for yourself.

LANING'S,

Corner Warren and Perry Streets, Trenton, N. J.

Do not forget to call on

WIESNER,

THE POPULAR JEWELER,

NO. 159 BROAD STREET,

TRENTON.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

Attended to

AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, JR.,

MANUFACTURER AND PRINTER

OF

FLOUR SACKS,

Corner of Bridge and Union Streets,

TRENTON, N. J.

GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Economy is Wealth!

SAVE MONEY WHEREVER YOU CAN, AND BUY YOUR

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver Ware, Gold Headed Canes, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,

KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, NAPKIN RINGS, ETC., ETC.,

OF

CHAS. STAKEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

23 EAST STATE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

He buys all his goods for cash, and not having any rent to pay, nor having any other heavy expenses, he can save you at least 10 to 15 per cent. by buying any goods you may need of him; and above all, you will always find the goods as he represents them, or no sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

You can Save Money

BY BUYING

CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY,

PLATED-WARE,

LAMPS, GAS FIXTURES, OIL FIXTURES,

House Furnishing Goods, &c.,

AT

T. & E. F. DIGNAN & CO.'S,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

148 Perry Street,

TRENTON, N. J.

Call and examine our Goods and prices. We do not harrass customers to buy.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PRICES GUARANTEED.

WE WILL MEET ALL PRICES AND SELL AT TEN PER CENT. BETTER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

If you will give us a call you will find this is no advertising humbug, but a reality.

REMEMBER YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY.

CALL AND SEE US FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

GEO. S. STONE,

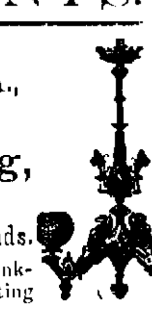
NO. 16 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,

PLUMBING,

Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,

ALSO,

Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.



Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps.

Factory, Dorrance Street west of Railroad.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO COMPANY.

Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.

$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

PIANO STYLE 3½ Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, **3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves,** full patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action Grand Hammers, in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.

☞**Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only** $245.00 Just reduced from our late **wholesale factory price, $295,** for **60 days only.** This is now, by far, the **greatest bargain** ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.

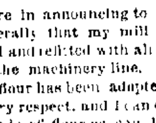
This Piano will be sent on 15 days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. CASH SENT WITH ORDER WILL BE REFUNDED AND FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US BOTH WAYS IF PIANO IS NOT JUST AS REPRESENTED. Several other special Bargains: **Pianos, $160 up.** Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Handsome Illustrated Piano Catalogue mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3c stamp.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

NEWPORTVILLE

MILLS!



I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line. The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect, and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.

☞Prime Timothy Seed for sale.

Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.

☞Grists ground on short notice.

I. C. FETTER,

Newportville.

BRICKS!

BUILDING BRICKS FOR SALE.

Manufactured at the Old Established Brick Works

(ESTABLISHED 1828)

AT KINKORA, N. J.,

On the Delaware River above Florence, and on the line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Junction of the Kinkora and Columbus Railroad. The location of this yard makes it convenient for shipping by either water or rail to almost any part of the State. I also manufacture and keep in stock at my yard Long Lane and Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, the best quality of Philadelphia Pressed, Paving and other hand made Bricks, and sell them at the lowest cash prices.

MURRELL DOBBINS,

LONG LANE AND MIFFLIN STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

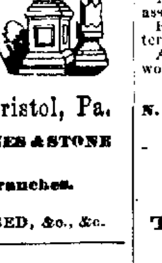
HENRY MITCHELL,

MARBLE

and

Brown Stone

CUTTER,



Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

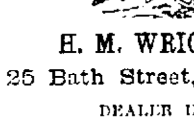
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES & STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.

CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

MRS. C. C. PRATT, WILL WAIT UPON THE DEAD AND ATTEND AT FUNERALS at the shortest notice. No. 53 Market Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR

WINTER'S COAL.



H. M. WRIGHT,

No. 25 Bath Street, Bristol, Pa.

DEALER IN

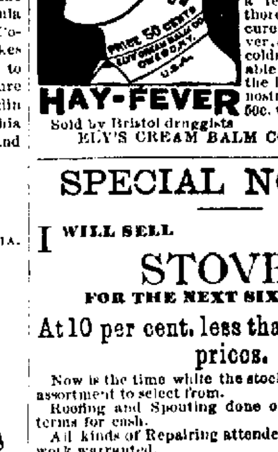
Coal, Lime, Hair, Brick, Sand, Cement, Plaster, Wood, Fertilizers, &c.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Try my Flour and you will acknowledge it can't be beaten in the Borough.

Satisfaction guaranteed on all articles sold.

Orders by postal will receive prompt attention.



Ely's Cream Balm Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. Unequalled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of 50c. will mail a package. Sold by Bristol druggists. ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Oswego, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I WILL SELL

STOVES

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS,

At 10 per cent. less than the regular prices.

Now is the time while the stock is full with a good assortment to select from.

Roofing and Spouting done on the best possible terms for cash.

All kinds of Repairing attended to promptly. All work warranted.

T. BARNARD,

N. E. Corner Radcliffe and Market Streets,

Opposite Post Office, Bristol, Pa.

SALLIE T. BURKE,

Cor. of Dorrance and Wood Streets,

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

(PIANO OR ORGAN.)

Also agent for the celebrated

ESTEY ORGAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 8, 1883.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

–Lent began yesterday.

–Winter weather weakens.

–Council meets next Monday.

–Jersey oysters are said to be thin and watery.

Easter Sunday this year falls on March 25th.

–St. Valentine's day comes on the 14th this year.

–The tramp knows where he will be fed and no questions asked.

–The wisest advertiser is the man who keeps his announcements before the public in the "dull season."

–The criminal cases at the February term of Court, from Bristol, are few in number and trivial in character.

–Thomas Eastburn, of Langhorne, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors and has gone into the life insurance business at Baltimore, Md.

–"Come off your perch" is the latest slang phrase. It originated with a darkey who was engaged in stealing pullets. It will soon find its way in high social circles.

–J. B. Kirkbride, Silas Tomlinson, Lester Comly and W. W. Ridge, all of Byberry are at Harrisburg to urge the passage of a bill joining the townships of Byberry and Moreland to Bucks County.

–The workingmen of Bristol and vicinity hold a meeting at Cabeen's Hall this evening, for the purpose of urging upon Congress a settlement of the present tariff agitation. It is expected that there will be a large turnout present.

> Our life is nothing but a winter's day;
> Some only break their fast and so away;
> Others stay to dinner and depart full fed;
> The deepest age but sups and goes to bed;
> He's most in debt that lingers out the day;
> Who dies betimes has less and less to pay.
> —Quarles.

–The Philadelphia *Press* commends the action of the Bristol workingmen in holding a meeting to urge upon Congress the passage of the Ways and Means Committee's Tariff bill to the workingmen of Philadelphia, and asks them also "to raise their voices against the tariff reduction now threatened in Congress."

–A contemporary says it is funny to see a man howling about patronizing home industries when he uses a rubber stamp to make the most horrible daubs of letter heads and cards with which nice white paper is spoiled. Most men's idea of "patronizing home industries" is for everybody else to do it.

–The Chinese New Year began last Tuesday night, and in the Chinese quarters in the larger cities the day was duly celebrated. In Bristol there are no Chinese, no Joss house, no hideous idols. There are some heathen here however, who although their chief nutriment is neither rice nor rats, might be regarded as worthy of as much attention as the olive colored native of the flowery kingdom.

–A temperance lecture was given last Saturday night, at the Methodist Church, by Edward Carswell, of Canada. The lecture consisted principally in the narration of anecdotes, original and compiled, with a temperance application attached. The audience fully appreciated the effort of the lecturer, and frequently indulged in laughter. Mr. Carswell on Sunday afternoon lectured at the Baptist Church, though in a different vein. There were upwards of 300 persons present.

–The first annual meeting of the Bristol Cemetery Company was held at the secretary's office on Saturday last. The Directors presented a very encouraging report, in that forty-one lots were sold, the proceeds of which amounted to over $1,300. The lots were first offered for sale on the 17th of June last. Twelve interments have been made since the Cemetery has been opened. The following officers and directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Walter R. Johnson, President; J. Frank Rogers, Treasurer; Dr H. Pursell, Secretary; Edmund Lawrence, C. C. Douglass, A. C. Johnson and Phillip Halzell. We are informed that the general improvements to the grounds will be continued during the coming year and that the purchasers of eighteen of the lots will tastefully enclose them this spring. Since the first of January there have been as many interments in this cemetery as in any other burying ground in the borough; and as the price of lots is less than elsewhere, there is no reason why it should not be favorably considered as the final resting place for many of our citizens.

—The Germantown *Telegraph* speaks of the raising of flowers in winter and the prices obtained as follows: The raising of flowers in greenhouses is becoming almost as important an industry in this city as it is in New York. Every day venders may be seen on the leading streets with trays of neatly arranged boquets, at from ten to twenty-five cents each, and they appear to be doing a lively business. The most profitable times with the florists are Christmas and Easter, when, owing to the heavy demand, extortionate prices are obtained. Philadelphia florists lately received many orders from New York for Jacqueminot roses at two dollars each, and for an ordinary sized bunch of the "Lily of the Valley" twelve dollars were obtained!

Very high prices are sometimes offered by American florists for rare foreign plants. One residing at Union Hill, N. J., it is stated, lately proposed to pay an English nurseryman $2,000 for a single rose bush, but the offer was refused. Just now the flower business is very dull, and promises to remain so until Easter.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I have examined with some interest the communication of your worthy correspondent, in last week's GAZETTE, concerning "Building Associations," and I freely acknowledge it as rather an ingenious and quite elaborate effort in support of those institutions. But I must say, notwithstanding his skillful arguments and extensive "cyphering," I am rather inclined to take sides with that "learned Judge," that "building associations are usurious organizations for grinding the face of the poor." I presume your correspondent will class me with those "silly" people who "never stop to think how they are benefitted, &c., but I cannot help that, and being sincere in my belief, I will proceed to offer some reasons for "the faith that is in me."

Now, if I understand our friend correctly, a building association is a number of individuals associating for the purpose of raising funds, by each member paying into the treasury a specified amount of money at stated times, and loaning it out to members at six per cent, interest, to be paid monthly, the member paying the highest premium getting the loan. No outsiders have anything to do with them, as they "are a purely mutual organization," and all their money transactions are strictly confined to themselves. Now, it seems a self-evident fact that no more money can be drawn out of the treasury than is put in, and if any one member is pecuniarily benefitted by their transactions, it must be at the expense of the other members.

In his "facts" and figures he gives the amount paid monthly on stocks or shares, but says nothing about interest on those monthly payments, though they run from seven to nine years. If a member held five shares he would pay into the treasury the first year sixty dollars, and the interest on that for seven years (saying nothing of compound interest) would amount to $25.20, and the second year's payments a little less, and so to the end.

These kind of building associations reminds me of a story that went through the neighborhood several years ago, of three colored men who each owned a small lot in a rather sterile part of our county, called the "Swamp." They had labored hard for several years for their possessions, and concluded, like many others, to go into trade and speculation, and grow rich fast. So Jim traded with Sam, and Sam traded with Joe, and Joe traded with Jim, and thus they kept on trading and trafficing one with the others, and in seven or eight years, by their *mutual* speculations (none others mixing in, mind), each one of them had made money enough to buy a small farm. And I suppose members of building associations grow rich in the same way. G.

—*The Philadelphia Record* does not think that the State Normal Schools ought to be continued, as they are wholly useless. "The Normal Schools are, in fact," it says, "simply academies, nowhere or in a single instance superior to private academies. But, notwithstanding the large appropriations to them by the State, they in no respect excel private academies, and are equally costly to the students who attend them. Of what benefit, then, is the State appropriation, and what becomes of it? It is wholly swallowed up in extravagant salaries to the Normal "Faculties," who receive two, three and four times as much in salaries as other teachers of like grade and qualifications, or as the same persons could obtain in any other schools or occupations. How can members of the Legislature justify themselves in thus wasting the people's money? Private academies and seminaries would produce the same number of techers, equally well, if not better qualified, than these Normals do if the latter were out of the way; and as they would necessairily have to depend upon good character for success they would be careful to give better instruction and to preserve far better morals than the Normals do. Why, then, does the State set up these tampered rivals called Normal Schools to oppose and destroy the legitimate academy and seminary maintained only by real merit and private enterprise?"

FASHION NOTES.

Scotch ginghams are largely imported.

Corn blue is a favorite color for new dress woollens.

Jagged, ragged edged flounces and ribbons are coming in vogue.

Irregular points called cocks' combs edge the new Ottoman ribbons.

Basques and bodices, with very sharp and long points back and front, will be much worn.

Cloth for pelisses is seen among new spring goods with rough finish in the new shade of corn blue.

As many as six different colors appear in some of the new Ottoman ribbon cocks' comb corsage bows.

New cotton dress goods exhibit greater variety in colors and designs than ever, while the finish is simply admirable.

New brocaded Ottoman silks have for designs sprays of flowers with their fruits, strawberries, blackberries, plums, pears, apples and Mandarin oranges.

Printed India pongees of light weight appear in the new colors for grounds, with harmonizing tints in the designs, which are in a variety of large and small flower, fruit, Oriental, and kaleidoscopic patterns and a variety of polka dot effects.

—Mr. Edward Atkinson, illustrating the advantage of machinery, says it would require sixteen million persons, using the spinning wheel and hand loom of less than a century ago, to make the cotton cloth used by our people, which is now manufactured by one hundred and sixty thousand.

> Time that is past thou canst never recall;
> Of time to come thou art not sure at all;
> The present only is within thy power,
> And therefore now improve the present hour;
> —Byron.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, February 7th:—Miss Mary Boyle, 51 Penn street; E. A. Burson, Mrs. Annie Bird, Fannie Campbell, Mr. Cox, carriage manufacturer, James Daisley, Ellen Dugan, Kate Hadley, Theodore Kexel, Margaret Maguire, Ed. Nolan, Wm. R. Reel, Laura Thompson, Albert Watson, Rachel Woods John Edward Vickery. Postals:—Q. Bunting, Wm. P. Elyers, Phœbe Milnor, Annie M. Vanhorn.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Hot irons should never be used for embroidery.

In beating butter always take the back of your spoon.

Alum is one of the best additions to make whitewash of lime that will not rub off.

An orange eaten before breakfast cures the craving for liquor and improves a disordered stomach.

If you wish to produce a glue that will resist water, boil one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

To prevent sausages from bursting when cooking, never make a hole in them with a fork while turning them.

A thin coat of varnish applied to straw matting will make it much more durable, and keep the matting fresh and new.

A starch that will make linen look as good as new, is made of one quart of well boiled corn starch, three ounces of gum arabic and two ounces of loaf sugar.

One pound of green copperas dissolved in one quart of boiling water will destroy foul smell. Powdered borax scattered in their haunts will disperse cockroaches.

To clean oilcloth, wash with warm milk. Once in six months scour with hot soapsuds; dry thoroughly and apply a coat of varnish. They will last as long again.

To give glass great brilliancy, wash with damp sponge dipped in spirit, then dust with powdered blue or whiting (tied in a muslin bag) and polish with a chamois skin.

If salmon is not put in the water in which it is to be boiled until the water is boiling, the meat will be nicer in every way. It will be more firm and keep its shape better.

When carpets are well cleaned sprinkle with salt and fold. When laid, strew with slightly moistened bran before sweeping. This with salt will freshen up wonderfully.

Silk handkerchiefs washed in clear water, with pure white castile soap, look like new. Do not iron, but snap between the fingers until almost dry, and then press under a weight.

A paste made of whiting and benzoin will clean marble; and one made of whiting and chloride of soda, spread and left to dry (in the sun if possible) on the marble, will remove spots.

To cure earache, take a pinch of black pepper, put it on a piece of cotton batting dipped in sweet oil, and place it in the ear, and tie a bandage around the head and it will give almost instant relief.

To clean oil or grease spots from carpets, use fullers' earth and water, spread thickly, cover with paper and let it remain two days: brush off and if not removed, make another application. If haste is required, use benzine.

Gilded frames of mirrors and pictures are beautifully cleaned by applying the white of eggs with a camel's-hair brush. To prevent flies settling upon them, wash in garlic or onion water. Do not fear the odor, as it soon dies away and brightens the gilt.

China of any color, excepting white, may be easily and quickly mended with shellac. Place a little shellac on the broken pieces and keeping them close together hold them to a lighted candle. When the shellac is melted sufficiently let it cool and harden and it forms a strong cement

If kid gloves are laid upon a damp towel for two or three minutes, they will go on with less chance of tearing. A glove manufacturer advises that the upper part of a mousquetaire glove be turned down beyond the button, and when the fingers and hand are worked in the top may be carefully turned, but not pulled, back.

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put the alum into hot water and let it boil till it is all dissolved; then apply the solution hot to all cracks, closets, bedsteads and other places where any insects are found. Ants, bedbugs, cockroaches and creeping things are killed by it, while there is no danger of poisoning the family or injuring property.

—Alexander Stephens, lately wrote to an applicant for his autograph that he could not understand the craze which seemed to possess collectors: but he added: "Nor can I see why any man should refuse to grant so slight a favor as giving his signature to nothing. I suppose the refusal is nearly always an affectation. I have known men who were sitting idly at their desks, and to whom a letter asking for an autograph was a tickle for the vanity, who would airily throw the missive into a waste basket." Sumner used not only give his autograph whenever asked, but usually enclosed notes from known men that happened to lie on his desk.

—A gentleman calls the attention of the London *Times* to the peculiar loquacity of London sparrows, he says: "A stranger passing through the Temple between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., would be much struck by the astonishing noise made by the sparrows on a plane tree at the corner of Paper buildings, just as they are going to roost for the night. I noticed a similar display of loquacity on a tree in Stationers' Hall court. I do not know whether naturalists have observed this peculiarity in London sparrows; but it is certainly a habit which is not indulged in by their congeners in the country."

—The damage by the flood in the Pittsburg district of this State is estimated at nearly $300,000. The water was subsiding at last accounts. Reports from Central Ohio show that the floods there have been the most disastrous for several years. Three persons are reported killed and seveeal injured, one fatally, by accidents caused by washouts on the railroads. The damage in Akron and its neighborhood is estimated at $100,000. At nearly all points heard from railroad and telegraphic communication have been interrupted and bridges and houses swept away.

—The Buckley street Mission entertainment, last Thursday evening, was given to a crowded house.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

The Methodists expect to build 430 churches during the present year.

Rev. Mr. Hickey, of Philadelphia, preached in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning. There were no evening services.

An exchange says that while liberalism has crept into the churches many poor preachers have noticed that it has not yet reached the contribution box.

The seventy-nine Episcopal churches of New York require $1,150,000 for their support; $550,000 are contributed outside of this sum for charitable purposes.

Natives of Madagascar have given $1,000,000 in the last ten years to spread the Gospel. The advance of Christianity in that island is one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of missions.

The Rev. Dr. Marquiss has considerably disturbed the peace of mind of his congregation by appearing in the Genevan or clerical gown in the pulpit of the newly finished Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church of St. Louis.

A movement has been started to establish a Church Building Loan Fund for the the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association, of which Rev. R. A. Austin is President, and Rev. W. H. Conard is the Corresponding Secretary.

There was a boy baptized in the First Baptist church, Philadelphia, last Sunday by Rev. George D. Boardman, whose father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather were all baptized in the same church.

Funny, isn't that lawyers, doctors, editors and merchants go to their offices regularly every day at certain hours without having to be notified, and yet when Sunday comes bells must be pounded for an hour to warn people that it is the first day.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Rev. James A. Macklin, of French Camp, Miss., is trying to interest the Southern Presbyterian Church in the matter of providing "log colleges," where a less expensive course of theological study may be pursued than at present in the regular theological seminaries.

Professor Hiram F. Reed says that the Bible should be read by ministers with the same regard for the individuality of the characters as the works of Shakespeare, and that the style of delivery should not be flippant, dramatic or bombastic, but dignified and solemn.

Last Sunday evening the Missionary anniversary of the Methodist Sunday School was held at the Methodist Church. There was a large congregation present. The exercises were very interesting. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Simon. Rev. Mr. Gilroy and J. Wesley Wright, and appropriate selections read by Mr. Joseph Leaf and several scholars of the school. The musical selections by the choir, including a number of anthems, were rendered in an effective manner, and the singing by the school was very good. The collection taken up was an increase over the previous year.

The Waterbury American believes that secular papers may rightfully discuss the great religious questions of the day. "The newspaper," it says, "speaks not alone for those of its constituency identified with the Church, but for that other very large part of the community that favors religion, contributes to its support, but is nominally outside the fold. While newspaper theology might not be exact enough for formulating a creed, it is certainly not to be sneezed at or coughed down. It is for the best interest of the Church to listen to it, for it tells what the great world thinks outside the comparatively narrow bounds of any one denomination."

At St. James Episcopal Church Lenten services began yesterday morning. Rev Mr. Lee delivered the sermon. During Lent services will be held on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On Mondays at 9. A. M., on Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. and on all other days at 4.30 P. M. On Holy Week the services will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 9 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Confirmations on Wednesday evening; On Good Friday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Easter Even at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. and on Easter Day at 7 and 10:30 A. M. Festival at 3:30 and Evening Prayer at 7:30 P. M.

The Macalester Memorial Chapel at Torresdale is a marvel; in that the building with its appurtenances, furnace, inside shutters, moulding of ceiling, together with the architect's fee and an expenditure of more than $200 for draining the cellar, cost but $50 more than $5,000, the amount of the legacy of Mr. Macalester. This result is largely due to the intelligence, faithfulness and experience of Gen. Louis Wagner, the Trustee appointed by the Orphan's Court of Philadelphia, to have charge of the erection of the building. Congregations having church buildings to erect would do well to avail themselves of the services or at least the advice of the General.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a Roman Catholic priest cannot recover salary from his bishop. The case was that of a priest who sued the Bishop of Pittsburg for three years' salary, amounting to $2,400. The plaintiff had been idle during that time, because the Bishop would not appoint him to a pastorate, and the court below had awarded him $800 under "the common law of the Church which guarantees him support." The Supreme Court, however, says that he had no more legal claim to that sum than to the whole amount. "A religious organization which forbids its priests to do secular work," the Judge remarked, "ought to provide for his support, but when the attempt is made to enforce the payment of a salary, a contract has to be shown. If the priest relies upon the Church to give him a living, he must invoke its aid, rather than the courts, if he seeks redress.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, M. C., says it is not difficult to keep one's morals pure even in Congress. He relates an incident in his experience that is at least suggestive. I remember on one occasion in the lobby, a number of members were standing together at some distance from me, and one of the gentleman was telling some story which I have reason to suspect was rather off color. He got his reward in the laugh of his companions, and then they came over towards where I was standing. "Tell him the story," said one member. "I don't know that it will do to tell this story to the Hon. J. Hyatt Smith." I responded immediately. "If the story that you want to tell me is fit for the ears of your mother's God, you may tell it to me; if not, I forbid it—of that you must be the judge." He did not tell it to me, nor did I offend him, but I commanded the respect of the members and the company; and the next day he was particular to come to me and tell me about his godly old mother. I knew what he meant.

The Art Amateur for February contains some striking crayon and charcoal drawings, including the Lions in Trafalgar Square by F. Hopkinson Smith, a portrait of that artist by Millet and Abbey, and a very life-like figure study by Geo. H. Boughton, whose beautiful painting, "Flowers and Falling Leaves," is also handsomely reproduced. The illustrations of "Inexpensive Home Decoration," by Lewis F. Day, and of "Japanese Decorative Art," by Dr. Dresser, are numerous and extremely interesting. Capital designs of narcissus, clover and barberries for jug and vase decoration, and a clever honeysuckle design for a screen are given, besides a variety of suggestions for general decoration and ecclesiastical embroidery. The text of the number is especially strong. Edward Strahan has an excellent article on water color painting; Clarence Cook dissects without mercy the alleged Raphael at the Metropolitan Museum; the art of the past year is reviewed; picture exhibitions in New York and Philadelphia receive ample attention, and "My Note Book" is full of sharp paragraphs. New houses of artistic pretensions in New York and elsewhere are keenly criticised. There are valuable articles on fan painting, china painting and needlework, and various topics relating to bric-a-brac, and art in dress are agreeably discussed. Price, 35 cents; $4 a year. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

—*Sweet Fields of Eden* is the title of a new music book just placed upon our table. Its authors are J. A. Tenney, of Massachusetts, A. S. Kieffer, of Virginia and Wm. B. Blake, of Ohio. This book This book is printed in a new system of notation, which is said to greatly simplify the reading of music. The ordinary staff is used, but the tone symbols are unique and very different from the old ones. The music is attractive, and the general make-up of the book is neat and tasty. Price 35 cts., by mail, postpaid. The book may be ordered of O. Ditson & Co., Boston. Mass., John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Ruebush, Kieffer & Co., Dayton, Virginia. The latter firm will send a catalogue of books and a copy of *The Musical Million* free to any address.

SEED GROWING.—One of the most important branches of agriculture is that of producing seed, as nothing is more important, for if poor or mixed much loss will be the result. At the Mohawk Valley Seed Gardens, located at Canajoharie, N. Y., large quantities of both vegetable and flower seeds are grown and sold at wholesale and retail. Florists, Market Gardeners and dealers should send for a wholesale catalogue. Nellis' Floral and Garden Instructor contains a beautiful chromo and many illustrations and hints sent free to all, or with a package of vegetable or flower seeds for a 3c. stamp. See advertisement in another column.

—The Second Series of the *Overland Monthly* began with the January number. It is published at San Francisco, by the California Publishing Company. Its cover is very similar to the *Overland* of the 1st Series. The growling bear, standing in a menacing attitude across the railroad track, is a very suggestive cut which appears on the front page of the cover. The contents of the February number are fully equal in variety and excellence to the eastern magazines of the same class; the type is clear and the paper good. There is no reason why the *Overland* should not meet with unqualified success.

—During the engagement of a certain star actress at a Boston theatre, a florist was engaged by her to stay behind the scenes every evening, for the purpose of working over flowers into new designs. The great floral ship which was handed over the footlights in the first act, for instance, would astonish and delight her again in the second act in the form of a pillow, and then be thrown to her in numerous bouquets throughout the rest of the play. In this way she reduced her bill for flowers, but offended the florist, who therefore let out the secret.

—In April last, the city of Elmwood, Illinois, after several years of prohibition, again decided to grant license for the sale of liquors, their price of same being eight hundred dollars. Notwithstanding this high cost the saloons are said to be making money; but their only policeman, heretofore an upright and respective man, got drunk, committed murder, and involved the little city in law suits which have emptied the treasury and left them heavily in debt, and all within less than a year.

☞ The assortment of Valentines at H. A. Bradfield's music and stationery store, is a complete one; all kinds, all prices, comic and sentimental, can be had there. Mr. Bradfield informs us that he has this year more valentines for sale than ever before. It is, therefore, an easy matter for all tastes to be suited. Call and see them.

—The Queen of England sent a life-sized bust of herself by Mr. Boehm as a silver wedding present to her daughter, the Crown Princess of Germany.

☞ A humorous lecture on "Laughing" will be delivered in the Baptist church next Tuesday evening, by Edward Carswell. Admission 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eng... can life... his impres... He thinks th... RSELL'S and England st... so far as ability is ... lawyers, he says, wou... to retain the wig and g... STERS. torneys have nothing to dist... from the crowds who throng ... He has found the climate of Ame... lightful. There is life in the air. ... the American cuisine is not equal to th... of London or Paris. American omelettes are very good indeed; but on the whole he gives pre-eminence to the oysters. The steaks and joints are equal to anything he can get in London.

—A movement is on foot in Texas to accomplish what far-seeing men have long urged as an agricultural necessity of the future. It is to put an end to the absorption of small farms into large ones. Smaller farms within the working ability of the farmer and more of them is the reform desired. The farmers of Harrison county, Texas, propose to divide their large plantations into smaller farms, and to offer them to actual settlers on the installment plan, believing such action will soon convert idle lands into profitable farms and fill up the country with thrifty taxpayers.

—According to the *Atlantic Times*, the product of the waters bordering Atlantic county, N. J., last year yielded a revenue of over $200,000. There were sold in that county 127,000 bushels of oysters, at an average price of $1.30 per bushel, and 15,000,000 clams at 20 cents per hundred, making the total receipts from the sale of these shellfish alone, $165,000. More attention is being given every year to the raising of oysters, and greater results are anticipated as the pursuits becomes better understood.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

—Seven million rabbits have been killed in Australia in less than a year, and yet there is no sign of diminution. They have become an intolerable curse.

☞ They have "literary and musical coffee drinks" at Langhorne; further up the country there are "vocal and instrumental oyster stews," and it may be that at Bristol, after the luscious strawberry has ceased to be a rarity, that we will have a whole brass band around our plate of strawberries and cream; but at present juicy steaks and tender roasts are to be obtained at Cornell's Dorrance street meat market, at reasonable rates.

—Joshua Hutchinson, the oldest survivor of the Hutchinson family of singers, died at Milford, N. H., on Saturday, 21st ult., aged 72. Of the original number of sixteen in the family, only three survive —Asa, John, and Mrs. Abby Patten.

—A Pittsburg hardware merchant imagines that he is dead and will eat nothing.

☞ "It is now a very rare thing for a clergyman, even in the churches which most devotedly observe Lent, to preach sermons inculcating the duty of severe fasting." If you *want* meat during Lent, it is to be obtained at reasonable prices at the Mill Street Meat Market, kept by Messrs. Fenton & Stackhouse.

☞ Edward Foster, the Dorrance street grocer, sells the Mohawk Valley garden seeds.

☞ Dr. John Ward has removed to the corner of Radcliffe and Mulberry streets. Office entrance on Mulberry street.

☞ A fine lot of properties for sale by A. Weir Gilkeson. See advertisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRISTOL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR A NEW SERIES OF STOCK will be received at the office of the undersigned UNTIL MARCH FIFTH, next It is desired to make this a borrowing series, and the subscriptions will be taken subject to the final approval of the Board of Directors on the First Monday of March.
A. WEIR GILKESON, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1883, on the premises in Dorrance Street. Bristol Borough, all that certain DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Dorrance street, Bristol Borough. The Lot contains 25 feet front by 120 feet deep; the House 16 feet front by 30 feet deep, with Kitchen 12 by 16 feet, one story. The House is three stories high, containing three rooms on first floor, two on second, and two on third floors; a well of good water on the premises. Persons wishing a nice home on a nice street, and in a good neighborhood, will do well to attend the sale, as the property will be sold to settle the estate of Charles Tomlin, deceased.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when conditions will be made known by
ISAIAH TOMLIN,
Or C. S. BAILEY, Agent.
WM KINSEY, Auctioneer.

REPUBLICAN Ward and Borough Conventions.

IN accordance with the rules of the Republican party of the Borough of Bristol, notice is hereby given that the several Conventions to nominate Ward and Borough Officers, will be held as follows:

FIRST WARD,
TOWN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16th, at 7.30 o'clock.
ANTHONY K. JOYCE, Temporary Chairman.

SECOND WARD.
WASHINGTON HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16th, at 7.30 o'clock.
CHARLES E. SCHEIDE, Temporary Chairman.

THIRD WARD.
MOHICAN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16th, at 7.30 o'clock.
CHARLES S. BAILEY, Temporary Chairman.

BOROUGH CONVENTION.
Composed of Fifteen Delegates from each Ward, will be held at the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17th, at 7.30 o'clock.
B. F. GILKESON, Temporary Chairman.
By order of the Executive Committee.
B. F. GILKESON, Chairman.

JAMES LYNDALL,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.
KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING
A Speciality.
Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

Bristol Seminary.

THE second term will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31. Scholars received at any time to the Primary and Preparatory departments, as well as the regular course, though it is especially desirable that those entering the latter should begin with the term, as new branches are taken up at that time.
For circulars address
MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL AT No. 38 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa.
Visitors received on Wednesday.
A. N. IREDELL,
O. S. LAING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special from February 1883 Private Office of John Wanamaker

NEW Vegetab... CATA...

With Spring's young ... How much! Yet sm... The first Arbutus of the ...

...hs to Out-of-town ...rs.

...y day and know ...PORO...he same infor-

...ing, in

NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,

BRISTOL, PA.

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THE SCARLET FE...

It is an unnecessary for a chi... of scarlet fever as it is that it shou... blind with a cataract. Let us see... any time before the body has finished... ineffectual struggle we are able to ... it, not by wonderful medicines, but ... the knowledge of anatomy, and the ... plication of common sense. We con... the sympathetic nerve, and do wh... commands us to do. We must give ... child salt when it wants it; we must ... it acid when it has fever and anxio... craves it—not vinegar, but lemon ju... because the first coagulates albumen, ... the latter does not, on account of ... surplus of oxygen which it contains. ... imitate the soothing mucus in the in... tines, which is now wanting, and to ... some respiratory food at the same ti... we add some gum arabic. To rest ... and relieve the injured nerve, we a... moist warmth. In practice we can fu... all this with the following simple ma... ulations: Undress the child and brin... to bed at the very first sign of sickn... Give it, if it has already fever, noth... but sourish warm lemonade with so... gum arabic in it. Then cover its ab... men with some dry flannel. Take a w... folded bed sheet and put it in boiling ... water; wring it out to dry by means ... dry towels, and put this over the flan... on the child's abdomen. The cover ... whole, and wait. The hot cloths w... perhaps, require repeated heat. Acco... ing to the severity of the case, and ... stage of progress, perspiration will co... mence in the child in from ten minut... two hours. The child is then saved; ... soon falls to sleep. Soon after the chi... awakes, it shows slight symptoms of...

One Fool Among Many.
Wrecked by his Untempered Ambition—A Lighthouse on the Shoals.

"I ought to have stopped five years before I did; but I thought it wouldn't amount to anything, so I kept on. I was a fool, of course—but who isn't, when ambition and the chance of making money spurs him on? I only hope I shall get well enough to digest another square meal sometime without a rebellion in my stomach."

The speaker was one of the best known civil engineers and mining experts in this country; hardy by nature as a buffalo, but broken down by hard study and the merciless lashing administered to his mind and body by his own hand during the earlier part of his career. At fifty he is prematurely gray, bent in form and dispirited. Dyspepsia did it—Dyspepsia, the self-inflicted curse of the American in every department of toil.

"I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts, of West Somers, Putnam County, N. Y., and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. Tried everything. At last gave PARKER'S GINGER TONIC a chance to show what it could do for me. It proved its ability by curing me. I recommend it to all who are suffering from this dreadful disease." Mr. G. R. Cole, druggist, of Carmel, N. Y., certifies to the truth of Mr. Watts' statement.

Gloom despondency, hopelessness disgust with all labor, sleeplessness, horrid dreams to render bedtime like the hour of execution to a criminal—these are some of Dyspepsia's footprints. The Dyspeptic knows what Coleridge meant when he said: "Night is my hell." PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures Dyspepsia, purifies the Blood, dispels Rheumatism and all chronic ailments. Prices, 50 cents and $1 a bottle. HISCOX & CO., New York.

Administrator's Sale OF REAL ESTATE!

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bucks County, will be sold at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the TENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1883, on the premises, the following Real Estate, late of Manus McIlvaine, deceased, situate in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, viz:

No 1.—A MESSUAGE AND LOT OF LAND on the S. W. side of Penn street, between Wood and Pond streets, containing eighteen feet nine inches in front by one hundred and ten feet deep to a public alley, bounded by lots of James Wright and Charles E. Banes.

The improvements are a two-story Frame Dwelling House, fourteen feet in front by twenty-eight feet deep, with two rooms on first floor, two on second, and one in attic, and cellar underneath; one-story kitchen back, ten by fourteen feet, a well of water on line between this and James Wright's property, with pump for each lot

No 2.—A VACANT LOT on S. W. side of Lafayette street, between Wood and Penn streets, fifty feet front by one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, deep, to a public alley. Bounded by lots of Edward McIlvaine and Alice Sutton.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known at sale.
EDWARD McILVAINE, Administrator

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE property formerly owned by A. L. PACKER, on the river Delaware, consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, COAL YARD, OFFICE AND SCALES, and the office on Radcliffe street, formerly occupied by B. F. Gilkeson, Esq., is for sale or rent.

The dwelling is a large and convenient building, in good repair, and has twelve good sized rooms, and is fitted up with gas, &c.

The coal yard is finely situated on the banks of the river, and has a capacity for storing 3000 tons of coal, with office and scales in good condition.

The office on Radcliffe street is in good repair, is divided into two rooms, and is suitable for law or other offices.

For terms, &c., apply on premises to
A. L. PACKER, Agent.

FOR SALE.

A 3-story Brick Dwelling, containing nine rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, on Cedar street, between Dorrance and Penn

A 2½-story Brick Dwelling, on Wood street, containing six rooms, between Market and Mulberry

A Frame Dwelling and Store, containing six rooms and shed, between Wood and Cedar streets.

A 2-story Frame Dwelling, containing six rooms, gas and hydrant in kitchen. Cedar street between Market and Mulberry streets
Call on E. HARRISON, Agent.
Or I. B. Terry or Dr. Kirk.

Business Properties For Sale.

No. 1.—A STORE AND DWELLING in Bristol Borough, on the southwest side of Mill street between Cedar and Wood streets, occupied by Frank N. Booz. Carriage way and large Stable back.

No. 2.—A STORE AND DWELLING, adjoining the above, occupied by Frank T. Chambers.

Also, a splendid BUILDING LOT on Radcliffe street, between Penn and Dorrance, 43½ feet front, running to Cedar street. Apply to
SAMUEL SWAIN, Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

A FINE LOT OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Business Stands, large and small Dwellings. Prices all the way from $500 to $5,000. Terms easy. Come, take your choice between Spruce, Pine, Dorrance, Washington, Wood, Penn, Walnut, Radcliffe and Mill streets.
A. WEIR GILKESON, Attorney at Law, Next to Post Office, Bristol.

PRIVATE SALE.

A VERY convenient Dwelling House, ten rooms, all ceiled; gas and water, side entrance back yard.

This property is pleasantly situated, No. 30 Radcliffe street, Bristol, Pa. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to A. WEIR GILKESON, agent, or to the owner, EMMOR COMLY, on the premises.

FOR RENT.

AT COLD SPRING STATION, near Bristol, a 55 ACRE FARM.
M. H. BROWN,
719 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

WANTED.
Wanted to buy a pair of stout medium size sound and kind MULES. State price and where they can be seen.
J. W. HAWKE,
805 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an office in New York for the cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.
From Am. Journal of Medicine.
Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
611 and 613 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Capital, $1,000,000. Charter Perpetual.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Guardian, Attorney, Agent, Trustee and Committee, alone or in connection with an individual appointee.

Takes charge of the property of absentees and non-residents, collects and remits income promptly, and discharges faithfully the duties of every fiduciary trust and agency known to the law.

Safes for Rent within Burglar-proof Vaults of the most approved construction.

Wills kept in Fire and Burglar-proof Safes without charge. Plate, securities and all other valuables securely kept at a moderate annual charge for safe return or specific indemnity.

Car Trusts and other approved securities for sale. Interest allowed on Moneys deposited for definite periods, or upon ten days' notice.

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FARMS AND HOMES.

The best in the world, at exceedingly low rates in Dakota, Minnesota and Northern Iowa. Get ready to move in the Spring. First come, best served. County maps, description of lands rates of passage and freight furnished free by CHAS. A. BROWN Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, 306 Washington street, Boston, Mass. No trouble to answer questions.

SEYMOUR, HUNT & CO.
(Established in 1873.)
3 Exchange Court, N.Y. 123 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Special facilities for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS.
Refer to Mechanics' National Bank, New York; Fifth National Bank, Chicago, and German Security Bank, Louisville, Ky.
J. M. SEYMOUR, Member New York Stock Exchange.
J. A. HUNT, Member Chicago Board of Trade.
A. L. SEYMOUR.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. ☞ 100-page Pamphlet, 25c.

Bristol Cemetery.

THE managers of this Cemetery have LAID OUT AND IMPROVED About Seventeen Acres of Ground FOR BURIAL PURPOSES, in a location that is believed to be the best that could be secured, as it is convenient, well drained, secure from encroachment, and the sub-soil a dry sand and gravel. A considerable number of lots have already been sold and interments have commenced. The prices have been fixed much lower than other places of interment in this vicinity and range from 20 cents a square foot for lots not situated directly on the avenues or other prominent parts, to 35 cents a square foot for the choicest lots in Section C—making the price for a lot 9 by 15 feet, $27 and $47.25, respectively. Lots may be obtained larger or smaller, various sizes being on the plan which will be furnished to those intending to purchase.

A commodious and secure Receiving Vault has been constructed for the use of lot owners.

Further information may be obtained of
H. PURSELL, Secretary.

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE, and almost everything in the Grocery Line.

Bristol Township.

THE TREASURER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BRISTOL TOWNSHIP has placed in my hands the unpaid School Taxes for the year 1882, and if not paid by the TWENTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1883, I will issue an execution and proceed to collect the same.
I. C. PETTER, J. P.
Office at Newportville Mills.

THE PLACE TO BUY DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
And all the Popular Patent Medicines, is at
YOUNG'S DRUG STORE,
55 BATH STREET.
Our Motto—Purity and Accuracy.
A full line of Chipman and Nice's Mixed Paints and Colors Guaranteed pure.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN W. BAILEY, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to
H. A. BAILEY, Administrator.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of MANUS McILVAINE, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
EDWARD McILVAINE, Administrator.
Or, ANTHONY SWAIN, his Attorney.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 8, 1883.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

—Lent began yesterday.

—Winter weather weakens.

—Council meets next Monday.

—Jersey oysters are said to be thin and watery.

Easter Sunday this year falls on March 25th.

—St. Valentine's day comes on the 14th this year.

—The tramp knows where he will be fed and no questions asked.

—The wisest advertiser is the man who keeps his announcements before the public in the "dull season."

—The criminal cases at the February term of Court, from Bristol, are few in number and trivial in character.

—Thomas Eastburn, of Langhorne, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors and has gone into the life insurance business at Baltimore, Md.

—"Come off your perch" is the latest slang phrase. It originated with a turkey who was engaged in stealing pullets. It will soon find its way in high social circles.

—J. B. Kirkbride, Silas Tomlinson, Lester Comly and W. W. Ridge, all of Byberry are at Harrisburg to urge the passage of a bill joining the townships of Byberry and Moreland to Bucks County.

—The workingmen of Bristol and vicinity hold a meeting at Cabeen's Hall this evening, for the purpose of urging upon Congress a settlement of the present tariff agitation. It is expected that there will be a large turnout present.

> Our life is nothing but a winter's day;
> Some only break their fast and so away;
> Others stay to dinner and depart full fed,
> The aged pass but sups and go to bed;
> He's most in debt that lingers out the day;
> Who dies betimes has less and less to pay.
> —*Quarles.*

—The Philadelphia *Press* commends the action of the Bristol workingmen in holding a meeting to urge upon Congress the passage of the Ways and Means Committee's Tariff bill to the workingmen of Philadelphia, and asks them also "to raise their voices against the tariff reduction now threatened in Congress."

—A contemporary says it is funny to see a man howling about patronizing home industries when he uses a rubber stamp to make the most horrible daubs of letter heads and cards with which nice white paper is spoiled. Most men's idea of "patronizing home industries" is for everybody else to do it.

—The Chinese New Year began last Tuesday night, and in the Chinese quarters in the larger cities the day was duly celebrated. In Bristol there are no Chinese, no Joss house, no hideous idols. There are some heathen here however, who although their chief nutriment is neither rice nor rats, might be regarded as worthy of as much attention as the olive colored native of the flowery kingdom.

—A temperance lecture was given last Saturday night, at the Methodist Church, by Edward Carswell, of Canada. The lecture consisted principally in the narration of anecdotes, original and compiled, with a temperance application attached. The audience fully appreciated the effort of the lecturer, and frequently indulged in laughter. Mr. Carswell on Sunday afternoon lectured at the Baptist Church, though in a different vein. There were upwards of 300 persons present.

—The first annual meeting of the Bristol Cemetery Company was held at the secretary's office on Saturday last. The Directors presented a very encouraging report, in that forty-one lots were sold, the proceeds of which amounted to over $1,300. The lots were first offered for sale on the 17th of June last. Twelve interments have been made since the Cemetery has been opened. The following officers and directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Walter R. Johnson, President; J. Frank Rogers, Treasurer; Dr. H. Pursell, Secretary; Edmund Lawrence, C. C. Douglass, A. C. Johnson and Phillip Halzell. We are informed that the general improvements to the grounds will be continued during the coming year and that the purchasers of eighteen of the lots will tastefully enclose them this spring. Since the first of January there have been as many interments in this cemetery as in any other burying ground in the borough: and as the price of lots is less than elsewhere, there is no reason why it should not be favorably considered as the final resting place for many of our citizens.

—The Germantown *Telegraph* speaks of the raising of flowers in winter and the prices obtained as follows: The raising of flowers in greenhouses is becoming almost as important an industry in this city as it is in New York. Every day venders may be seen on the leading streets with trays of neatly arranged bouquets, at from ten to twenty-five cents each, and they appear to be doing a lively business. The most profitable times with the florists are Christmas and Easter, when, owing to the heavy demand, extortionate prices are obtained. Philadelphia florists lately received many orders from New York for Jacqueminot roses at two dollars each, and for an ordinary sized bunch of the "Lily of the Valley" twelve dollars were obtained!

Very high prices are sometimes offered by American florists for rare foreign plants. One residing at Union Hill, N. J., it is stated, lately proposed to pay an English nurseryman $2,000 for a single rose bush, but the offer was refused. Just now the flower business is very dull, and promises to remain so until Easter.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I have examined with some interest the communication of your worthy correspondent, in last week's GAZETTE, concerning "Building Associations," and I freely acknowledge it as rather an ingenious and quite elaborate effort in support of those institutions. But I must say, notwithstanding his skilful arguments and extensive "cyphering," I am rather inclined to take sides with that "learned Judge," that "building associations are usurious organizations for grinding the face of the poor." I presume your correspondent will class me with those "silly" people who "never stop to think how they are benefitted, &c., but I cannot help that, and being sincere in my belief, I will proceed to offer some reasons for "the faith that is in me."

Now, if I understand our friend correctly, a building association is a number of individuals associating for the purpose of raising funds, by each member paying into the treasury a specified amount of money at stated times, and loaning it out to members at six per cent, interest, to be paid monthly, the member paying the highest premium getting the loan. No outsiders have anything to do with them, as they "are a purely mutual organization," and all their money transactions are strictly confined to themselves. Now, it seems a self-evident fact that no more money can be drawn out of the treasury than is put in, and if any one member is pecuniarily benefitted by their transactions, it must be at the expense of the other members.

In his "facts" and figures he gives the amount paid monthly on stocks or shares, but says nothing about interest on those monthly payments, though they run from seven to nine years. If a member held five shares he would pay into the treasury the first year sixty dollars, and the interest on that for seven years (saying nothing of compound interest) would amount to $25.20, and the second year's payments a little less, and so to the end.

These kind of building associations reminds me of a story that went through the neighborhood several years ago, of three colored men who each owned a small lot in a rather sterile part of our county, called the "Swamp." They had labored hard for several years for their possessions, and concluded, like many others, to go into trade and speculation, and grow rich fast. So Jim traded with Sam, and Sam traded with Joe, and Joe traded with Jim, and thus they kept on trading and trafficing one with the others, and in seven or eight years, by their *mutual* speculations (none others mixing in, mind), each one of them had made money enough to buy a small farm. And I suppose members of building associations grow rich in the same way. G.

—*The Philadelphia Record* does not think that the State Normal Schools ought to be continued, as they are wholly useless. "The Normal Schools are, in fact," it says, "simply academies, nowhere or in a single instance superior to private academies. But, notwithstanding the large appropriations to them by the State, they in no respect excel private academies, and are equally costly to the students who attend them. Of what benefit, then, is the State appropriation, and what becomes of it? It is wholly swallowed up in extravagant salaries to the Normal "Faculties," who receive two, three and four times as much in salaries as other teachers of like grade and qualifications, or as the same persons could obtain in any other schools or occupations. How can members of the Legislature justify themselves in thus wasting the people's money? Private academies and seminaries would produce the same number of teachers, equally well, if not better qualified, than these Normals do if the latter were out of the way; and as they would necessarily have to depend upon good character for success they would be careful to give better instruction and to preserve far better morals than the Normals do. Why, then, does the State set up these tampered rivals called Normal Schools to oppose and destroy the legitimate academy and seminary mantained only by real merit and private enterprise?"

FASHION NOTES.

Scotch ginghams are largely imported.

Corn blue is a favorite color for new dress woollens.

Jagged, ragged edged flounces and ribbons are coming in vogue.

Irregular points called cocks' combs edge the new Ottoman ribbons.

Basques and bodices, with very sharp and long points back and front, will be much worn.

Cloth for pelisses is seen among new spring goods with rough finish in the new shade of corn blue.

As many as six different colors appear in some of the new Ottoman ribbon cocks' comb corsage bows.

New cotton dress goods exhibit greater variety in colors and designs than ever, while the finish is simply admirable.

New brocaded Ottoman silks have for designs sprays of flowers with their fruits, strawberries, blackberries, plums, pears, apples and Mandarin oranges.

Printed India pongees of light weight appear in the new colors for grounds, with harmonizing tints in the designs, which are in a variety of large and small flower, fruit, Oriental, and kaleidoscopic patterns and a variety of polka dot effects

—Mr. Edward Atkinson, illustrating the advantage of machinery, says it would require sixteen million persons, using the spinning wheel and hand loom of less than a century ago, to make the cotton cloth used by our people, which is now manufactured by one hundred and sixty thousand.

> Time that is past thou canst never recall;
> Of time to come thou art not sure at all;
> The present only is within thy power,
> And therefore now improve the present hour;
> —*Byron.*

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, February 7th:—Miss Mary Boyle 51 Penn street; E. A. Burson, Mrs. Annie Bird, Fannie Campbell, Mr. Cox, carriage manufacturer, James Daisley, Ellen Dugan, Kate Hadley, Theodore Kexel, Margaret Maguire, Ed. Nolan, Wm. R. Reed, Laura Thompson, Albert Watson, Rachel Woods, John Edward Vickery. Postals:—Q. Bunting, Wm. P. Elyers, Phœbe Milnor, Annie M. Vanhorn.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Hot irons should never be used for embroidery.

In beating butter always take the back of your spoon.

Alum is one of the best additions to make whitewash of lime that will not rub off.

An orange eaten before breakfast cures the craving for liquor and improves a disorded stomach.

If you wish to produce a glue that will resist water, boil one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

To prevent sausages from bursting when cooking, never make a hole in them with a fork while turning them.

A thin coat of varnish applied to straw matting will make it much more durable, and keep the matting fresh and new.

A starch that will make linen look as good as new, is made of one quart of well boiled corn starch, three ounces of gum arabic and two ounces of loaf sugar.

One pound of green copperas dissolved in one quart of boiling water will destroy foul smell. Powdered borax scattered in their haunts will disperse cockroaches.

To clean oilcloth, wash with warm milk. Once in six months scour with hot soapsuds; dry thoroughly and apply a coat of varnish. They will last as long again.

To give glass great brilliancy, wash with damp sponge dipped in spirit, then dust with powdered blue or whiting (tied in a muslin bag) and polish with a chamois skin.

If salmon is not put in the water in which it is to be boiled until the water is boiling, the meat will be nicer in every way. It will be more firm and keep its shape better.

When carpets are well cleaned sprinkle with salt and fold. When laid, strew with slightly moistened bran before sweeping. This with salt will freshen up wonderfully.

Silk handkerchiefs washed in clear water, with pure white castile soap, look like new. Do not iron, but snap between the fingers until almost dry, and then press under a weight.

A paste made of whiting and benzoin will clean marble; and one made of whiting and chloride of soda, spread and left to dry (in the sun if possible) on the marble, will remove spots.

To cure earache, take a pinch of black pepper, put it on a piece of cotton batting dipped in sweet oil, and place it in the ear, and tie a bandage around the head and it will give almost instant relief.

To clean oil or grease spots from carpets, use fullers' earth and water, spread thickly, cover with paper and let it remain two days; brush off and if not removed, make another application. If haste is required, use benzine.

Gilded frames of mirrors and pictures are beautifully cleaned by applying the white of eggs with a camel's-hair brush. To prevent flies settling upon them, wash in garlic or onion water. Do not fear the odor, as it soon dies away and brightens the gilt.

China of any color, excepting white, may be easily and quickly mended with shellac. Place a little shellac on the broken pieces and keeping them close together hold them to a lighted candle. When the shellac is melted sufficiently let it cool and harden and it forms a strong cement.

If kid gloves are laid upon a damp towel for two or three minutes, they will go on with less chance of tearing. A glove manufacturer advises that the upper part of a mousquetaire glove be turned down beyond the batton, and when the fingers and hand are worked in the top may be carefully turned, but not pulled, back.

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put the alum into hot water and let it boil till it is all dissolved; then apply the solution hot to all cracks, closets, bedsteads and other places where any insects are found. Ants, bedbugs, cockroaches and creeping things are killed by it, while there is no danger of poisoning the family or injuring property.

—Alexander Stephens, lately wrote to an applicant for his autograph that he could not understand the craze which seemed to possess collectors: but he added: "Nor can I see why any man should refuse to grant so slight a favor as giving his signature to nothing. I suppose the refusal is nearly always an affectation. I have known men who were sitting idly at their desks, and to whom a letter asking for an autograph was a tickle for the vanity, who would airily throw the missive into a waste basket." Sumner used not only give his autograph whenever asked, but usually enclosed notes from known men that happened to lie on his desk.

—A gentleman calls the attention of the London *Times* to the peculiar loquacity of London sparrows, he says: "A stranger passing through the Temple between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., would be much struck by the astonishing noise made by the sparrows on a plane tree at the corner of Paper buildings, just as they are going to roost for the night. I noticed a similar display of loquacity on a tree in Stationers' Hall court. I do not know whether naturalists have observed this peculiarity in London sparrows; but it is certainly a habit which is not indulged in by their congeners in the country."

—The damage by the flood in the Pittsburg district of this State is estimated at nearly $300,000. The water was subsiding at last accounts. Reports from Central Ohio show that the floods there have been the most disastrous for several years. Three persons are reported killed and seveal injured, one fatally, by accidents caused by washouts on the railroads. The damage in Akron and its neighborhood is estimated at $100,000. At nearly all points heard from railroad and telegraphic communication have been interrupted and bridges and houses swept away.

—The Buckley street Mission entertainment, last Thursday evening, was given to a crowded house.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

The Methodists expect to build 430 churches during the present year.

Rev. Mr. Hickey, of Philadelphia, preached in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning. There were no evening services.

An exchange says that while liberalism has crept into the churches many poor preachers have noticed that it has not yet reached the contribution box.

The seventy-nine Episcopal churches of New York require $1,150,000 for their support; $550,000 are contributed outside of this sum for charitable purposes.

Natives of Madagascar have given $1,000,000 in the last ten years to spread the Gospel. The advance of Christianity in that island is one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of missions.

The Rev. Dr. Marquiss has considerably disturbed the peace of mind of his congregation by appearing in the Genevan or clerical gown in the pulpit of the newly finished Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church of St. Louis.

A movement has been started to establish a Church Building Loan Fund for the the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association, of which Rev. R. A. Austin is President, and Rev. W. H. Conard is the Corresponding Secretary.

There was a boy baptized in the First Baptist church, Philadelphia, last Sunday by Rev. George D. Boardman, whose father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather were all baptized in the same church.

Funny, isn't that lawyers, doctors, editors and merchants go to their offices regularly every day at certain hours without having to be notified, and yet when Sunday comes bells must be pounded for an hour to warn people that it is the first day.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Rev. James A. Macklin, of French Camp, Miss., is trying to interest the Southern Presbyterian Church in the matter of providing "log colleges," where a less expensive course of theological study may be pursued than at present in the regular theological seminaries.

Professor Hiram F. Reed says that the Bible should be read by ministers with the same regard for the individuality of the characters as the works of Shakespeare, and that the style of delivery should not be flippant, dramatic or bombastic, but dignified and solemn.

Last Sunday evening the Missionary anniversary of the Methodist Sunday School was held at the Methodist Church. There was a large congregation present. The exercises were very interesting. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Simon, Rev. Mr. Gilroy and J. Wesley Wright, and appropriate selections read by Mr. Joseph Leaf and several scholars of the school. The musical selections by the choir, including a number of anthems, were rendered in an effective manner, and the singing by the school was very good. The collection taken up was an increase over the previous year.

The Waterbury American believes that secular papers may rightfully discuss the great religious questions of the day. "The newspaper," it says, "speaks not alone for those of its constituency identified with the Church, but for that other very large part of the community that favors religion, contributes to its support, but is nominally outside the fold. While newspaper theology might not be exact enough for formulating a creed, it is certainly not to be sneezed at or coughed down. It is for the best interest of the Church to listen to it, for it tells what the great world thinks outside the comparatively narrow bounds of any one denomination."

At St. James Episcopal Church Lenten services began yesterday morning. Rev Mr. Lee delivered the sermon. During Lent services will be held on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On Mondays at 9. A. M., on Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. and on all other days at 4:30 P. M. On Holy Week the services will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 9 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Confirmations on Wednesday evening; On Good Friday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Easter Even at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. and on Easter Day at 7 and 10:30 A. M. Festival at 3:30 and Evening Prayer at 7:30 P. M.

The Macalester Memorial Chapel at Torresdale is a marvel; in that the building with its appurtenances, furnace, inside shutters, moulding of ceiling, together with the architect's fee and an expenditure of more than $200 for draining the cellar, cost but $50 more than $5,000, the amount of the legacy of Mr. Macalester. This result is largely due to the intelligence, faithfulness and experience of Gen. Louis Wagner, the Trustee appointed by the Orphan's Court of Philadelphia, to have charge of the erection of the building. Congregations having church buildings to erect would do well to avail themselves of the services or at least the advice of the General.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a Roman Catholic priest cannot recover salary from his bishop. The case was that of a priest who sued the Bishop of Pittsburg for three years' salary, amounting to $2,400. The plaintiff had been idle during that time, because the Bishop would not appoint him to a pastorate, and the court below had awarded him $800 under "the common law of the Church which guarantees him support." The Supreme Court, however, says that he had no more legal claim to that sum than to the whole amount. "A religious organization which forbids its priests to do secular work," the Judge remarked, "ought to provide for his support, but when the attempt is made to enforce the payment of a salary, a contract has to be shown. If the priest relies upon the Church to give him a living, he must invoke its aid, rather than the courts, if he seeks redress.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, M. C., says it is not difficult to keep one's morals pure even in Congress. He relates an incident in his experience that is at least suggestive. I remember on one occasion in the lobby, a number of members were standing together at some distance from me, and one of the gentleman was telling some story which I have reason to suspect was rather off color. He got his reward in the laugh of his companions, and then they came over towards where I was standing. "Tell him the story," said one member. "I don't know that it will do to tell this story to the Hon. J. Hyatt Smith." I responded immediately. "If the story that you want to tell me is fit for the ears of your mother's God, you may tell it to me; if not, I forbid it—of that you must be the judge." He did not tell it to me, nor did I offend him, but I commanded the respect of the members and the company; and the next day he was particular to come to me and tell me about his godly old mother. I knew what he meant.

The Art Amateur for February contains some striking crayon and charcoal drawings, including the Lions in Trafalgar Square by F. Hopkinson Smith, a portrait of that artist by Millet and Abbey, and a very life-like figure study by Geo. H. Boughton, whose beautiful painting, "Flowers and Falling Leaves," is also handsomely reproduced. The illustrations of "Inexpensive Home Decoration," by Lewis F. Day, and of "Japanese Decorative Art," by Dr. Dresser, are numerous and extremely interesting. Capital designs of narcissus, clover and barberries for jug and vase decoration, and a clever honeysuckle design for a screen are given, besides a variety of suggestions for general decoration and ecclesiastical embroidery. The text of the number is especially strong. Edward Strahan has an excellent article on water color painting; Clarence Cook dissects without mercy the alleged Raphael at the Metropolitan Museum; the art of the past year is reviewed; picture exhibitions in New York and Philadelphia receive ample attention, and "My Note Book" is full of sharp paragraphs. New houses of artistic pretensions in New York and elsewhere are keenly criticised. There are valuable articles on fan painting, china painting and needlework, and various topics relating to bric-a-brac, and art in dress are agreeably discussed. Price, 35 cents; $4 a year. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

—*Sweet Fields of Eden* is the title of a new music book just placed upon our table. Its authors are J. A. Tenney, of Massachusetts, A. S. Kieffer, of Virginia and Wm. B. Blake, of Ohio. This book This book is printed in a new system of notation, which is said to greatly simplify the reading of music. The ordinary staff is used, but the tone symbols are unique and very different from the old ones. The music is attractive, and the general make-up of the book is neat and tasty. Price 35 cts., by mail, postpaid. The book may be ordered of O. Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass., John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Ruebush, Kieffer & Co., Dayton, Virginia. The latter firm will send a catalogue of books and a copy of *The Musical Million* free to any address.

SEED GROWING.—One of the most important branches of agriculture is that of producing seed, as nothing is more important, for if poor or mixed much loss will be the result. At the Mohawk Valley Seed Gardens, located at Canajoharie, N. Y., large quantities of both vegetable and flower seeds are grown and sold at wholesale and retail. Florists, Market Gardeners and dealers should send for a wholesale catalogue. Nellis' Floral and Garden Instructor contains a beautiful chromo and many illustrations and hints sent free to all, or with a package of vegetable or flower seeds for a 3c. stamp. See advertisement in another column.

—The Second Series of the *Overland Monthly* began with the January number. It is published at San Francisco, by the California Publishing Company. Its cover is very similar to the *Overland* of the 1st Series. The growling bear, standing in a menacing attitude across the railroad track, is a very suggestive cut which appears on the front page of the cover. The contents of the February number are fully equal in variety and excellence to the eastern magazines of the same class; the type is clear and the paper good. There is no reason why the *Overland* should not meet with unqualified success.

—During the engagement of a certain star actress at a Boston theatre, a florist was engaged by her to stay behind the scenes every evening, for the purpose of working over flowers into new designs. The great floral ship which was handed over the footlights in the first act, for instance, would astonish and delight her again in the second act in the form of a pillow, and then be thrown to her in numerous bouquets throughout the rest of the play. In this way she reduced her bill for flowers, but offended the florist, who therefore let out the secret.

—In April last, the city of Elmwood, Illinois, after several years of prohibition, again decided to grant license for the sale of liquors, their price of same being eight hundred dollars. Notwithstanding this high cost the saloons are said to be making money; but their only policeman, heretofore an upright and respective man, got drunk, committed murder, and involved the little city in law suits which have emptied the treasury and left them heavily in debt, and all within less than a year.

☞The assortment of Valentines at H. A. Bradfield's music and stationery store, is a complete one; all kinds, all prices, comic and sentimental, can be had there. Mr. Bradfield informs us that he has this year more valentines for sale than ever before. It is, therefore, an easy matter for all tastes to be suited. Call and see them.

—The Queen of England sent a life-sized bust of herself by Mr. Boehm as a silver wedding present to her daughter, the Crown Princess of Germany.

☞A humorous lecture on "Laughing" will be delivered in the Baptist church next Tuesday evening, by Edward Carswell. Admission 25 cents.

—Sergeant Ballantine bore back to England an agreeable opinion of American life, as one learns from a summary of his impressions in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He thinks that the Judges of America and England stand on the same footing so far as ability is concerned. American lawyers, he says, would be well advised to retain the wig and gown, for the attorneys have nothing to distinguish them from the crowds who throng the courts. He has found the climate of America delightful. There is life in the air. But the American cuisine is not equal to that of London or Paris. American omelettes are very good indeed; but on the whole he gives pre-eminence to the oysters. The steaks and joints are equal to anything he can get in London.

—A movement is on foot in Texas to accomplish what far-seeing men have long urged as an agricultural necessity of the future. It is to put an end to the absorption of small farms into large ones. Smaller farms within the working ability of the farmer and more of them is the reform desired. The farmers of Harrison county, Texas, propose to divide their large plantations into small farms, and to offer them to actual settlers on the installment plan, believing such action will soon convert idle lands into profitable farms and fill up the country with thrifty taxpayers.

—According to the *Atlantic Times*," the product of the waters bordering Atlantic county, N. J., last year yielded a revenue of over $200,000. There were sold in that county 127,000 bushels of oysters, at an average price of $1.30 per bushel, and 15,000,000 clams at 20 cents per hundred, making the total receipts from the sale of these shellfish alone, $165,000. More attention is being given every year to the raising of oysters, and greater results are anticipated as the pursuits becomes better understood.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

—Seven million rabbits have been killed in Australia in less than a year, and yet there is no sign of diminution. They have become an intolerable curse.

☞They have "literary and musical" coffee drinks" at Langhorne; further up the country there are "vocal and instrumental oyster stews," and it may be that at Bristol, after the luscious strawberry has ceased to be a rarity, that we will have a whole brass band around our plate of strawberries and cream; but at present juicy steaks and tender roasts are to be obtained at Cornell's Dorrance street meat market, at reasonable rates.

—Joshua Hutchinson, the oldest survivor of the Hutchinson family of singers, died at Milford, N. H., on Saturday, 21st ult., aged 72. Of the original number of sixteen in the family, only three survive—Asa, John, and Mrs. Abby Patten.

—A Pittsburg hardware merchant imagines that he is dead and will eat nothing.

☞"It is now a very rare thing for a clergyman, even in the churches which most devotedly observe Lent, to preach sermons inculcating the duty of severe fasting." If you *want* meat during Lent, it is to be obtained at reasonable prices at the Mill Street Meat Market, kept by Messrs. Fenton & Stackhouse.

☞Edward Foster, the Dorrance street grocer, sells the Mohawk Valley garden seeds.

☞Dr. John Ward has removed to the corner of Radcliffe and Mulberry streets. Office entrance on Mulberry street.

☞A fine lot of properties for sale by A. Weir Gilkeson. See advertisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRISTOL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR A NEW SERIES OF STOCK will be received at the office of the undersigned UNTIL MARCH FIFTH, next. It is desired to make this a borrowing series, and the subscriptions will be taken subject to the final approval of the Board of Directors on the First Monday of March.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1883, on the premises in Dorrance Street, Bristol Borough, all that certain DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Dorrance street, Bristol Borough. The Lot contains 25 feet front by 120 feet deep; the House 16 feet front by 32 feet deep, with Kitchen 12 by 16 feet, one story. The House is three stories high, containing three rooms on first floor, two on second, and two on third floors; a well of good water on the premises. Persons wishing a nice house on a nice street, and in a good neighborhood, will do well to attend the sale, as the property will be sold to settle the estate of Charles Tomlin, deceased.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when conditions will be made known by

ISAIAH TOMLIN, Or C. S. BAILEY, Agent.

WM KINSEY, Auctioneer.

REPUBLICAN Ward and Borough Conventions.

IN accordance with the rules of the Republican party of the Borough of Bristol, notice is hereby given that the several Conventions to nominate Ward and Borough Officers, will be held as follows:

FIRST WARD.

TOWN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16th, at 7.30 o'clock.

ANTHONY K. JOYCE, Temporary Chairman.

SECOND WARD.

WASHINGTON HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16th, at 7.30 o'clock.

CHARLES E. SCHEIDE, Temporary Chairman.

THIRD WARD.

MOHICAN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16th, at 7.30 o'clock.

CHARLES S. BAILEY, Temporary Chairman.

BOROUGH CONVENTION.

Composed of Fifteen Delegates from each Ward, will be held at the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17th, at 7.30 o'clock.

B. F. GILKESON, Temporary Chairman.

By order of the Executive Committee.

B. F. GILKESON, Chairman.

JAMES LYNDALL,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.

KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING

A Speciality.

Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

Bristol Seminary.

THE second term will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31. Scholars received at any time to the Primary and Preparatory departments, as well as the regular courses, though it is especially desirable that those entering the latter should begin with the term, as new branches are taken up at that time.

For circulars address

MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL AT No. 38 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa.

Visitors received on Wednesday.

A. N. IREDELL, C. S. LAING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALENTINES!

Elegant, Choice, Comic.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT TO BRISTOL. FROM ONE CENT UP.

CALL BEFORE THE BEST ARE SOLD, If Only to Examine Them.

H. A. BRADFIELD, 28 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa.

My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, or, if not, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Early Oblo and Bucknam Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Bushberry Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melons, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. **James J. H. Gregory,** Marblehead, Mass.

With Spring's youngest born token
How much! Yet such a little thing,
The first Arbutus of the Spring!

THE SCARLET FEVER.

It is an unnecessary for a child to die of scarlet fever as it is that it should go blind with a cataract. Let us see, at any time before the body has finished its ineffectual struggle we are able to help it, not by wonderful medicines, but by the knowledge of anatomy, and the application of common sense. We cut the sympathetic nerve, and do what commands us to do. We must give the child salt when it wants it; we must give it acid when it has fever and anxiety craves it—not vinegar, but lemon juice, because the first coagulates albumen, and the latter does not, on account of the surplus of oxygen which it contains. We imitate the soothing mucus in the intestines, which is now wanting, and to some respiratory food at the same time we add some gum arabic. To relieve and relieve the injured nerve, we add moist warmth. In practice we can find all this with the following simple manipulations: Undress the child and bring it to bed at the very first sign of sickness. Give it, if it has already fever, nothing but sourish warm lemonade with some gum arabic in it. Then cover its at first men with some dry flannel. Take a wet folded bed sheet and put it in boiling water; wring it out to dry by means of dry towels, and put this over the flannel on the child's abdomen. The cover the whole, and wait. The hot cloths will perhaps, require repeated heat. According to the severity of the case, and the stage of progress, perspiration will commence in the child in from ten minutes two hours. The child is then saved; it soon falls to sleep. Soon after the child awakes, it shows slight symptoms of

One Fool Among Many.

Wrecked by his Untempered Ambition—A Lighthouse on the Shoals.

"I ought to have stopped five years before I did; but I thought it wouldn't amount to anything, so I kept on. I was a fool, of course—but who isn't, when ambition and the chance of making money spurs him on? I only hope I shall get well enough to digest another square meal sometime without a rebellion in my stomach."

The speaker was one of the best known civil engineers and mining experts in this country; hardy by nature as a buffalo, but broken down by hard study and the merciless lashing administered to his mind and body by his own hand during the earlier part of his career. At fifty he is prematurely gray, bent in form and dispirited. Dyspepsia did it—Dyspepsia, the self-inflicted curse of the American in every department of toil

"I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts, of West Somers, Putnam County, N. Y., and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. Tried everything. At last gave PARKER'S GINGER TONIC a chance to show what it could do for me. It proved a splendid curative agent for me. I recommend it to all who are suffering from this dreadful disease." Mr. G. R. Cole, druggist, of Carmel, N. Y., certifies to the truth of Mr. Watts' statement.

Gloom despondency, hopelessness, disgust with labor, sleeplessness, horrid dreams to render bedtime like the hour of execution to a criminal—these are some of Dyspepsia's bed-posts. The Dyspeptic knows what Get rudge me on' when he said "Night is my hell." PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures Dyspepsia, purifies the Blood, disorders Rheumatism and all chronic ailments. Prices, forty-cents and $1 a bottle. HISCOX & Co. New York

Administrator's Sale OF REAL ESTATE!

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bucks county, will be sold at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the TENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1883, on the premises, the following Real Estate late of Hannah McElvaine, deceased, situate in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, viz:

No. 1.—A MESSUAGE AND LOT OF LAND on the S. W. side of Penn street, between Wood and Pond streets, containing eighteen feet nine inches in front by one hundred and ten feet deep to a public alley, bounded by lots of James Wright and Charles E. Hanes.

The improvements are a two-story Frame Dwelling House, fourteen feet in front by twenty-eight feet deep, with two rooms on first floor, two on second, one in attic, and cellar underneath; one-story kitchen back, ten by fourteen feet; a well of water on line between this and James Wright's property, with pump for each lot.

No 2.—A VACANT LOT on S. W. side of Lafayette street, between Wood and Penn streets, fifty feet front by one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, deep, to a public alley. Bounded by lots of Edward McElwaine and Alice Sutton.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known at sale.

EDWARD McELVAINE, Administrator.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE property formerly owned by A. L. PACKER, on the river Delaware, consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, COAL YARD, OFFICE AND SCALES, and the office on Radcliffe street, formerly occupied by B. F. Gilkeson, Esq., is for sale or rent.

The dwelling is a large and convenient building, in good repair, and has twelve good sized rooms, and is fitted up with gas, &c.

The coal yard is finely situated on the banks of the river, and has a capacity for storing 3000 tons of coal, with office and scales in good condition.

The office on Radcliffe street is in good repair, is divided into two rooms, and is suitable for law or other offices.

For terms, &c., apply on premises to

A. L. PACKER, Agent.

FOR SALE.

A 3-story Brick Dwelling, containing nine rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, on Cedar street, between Dorrance and Penn.

A 2½-story Brick Dwelling, on Wood street, containing six rooms, between Market and Mulberry.

A Frame Dwelling and Store, containing six rooms and shed, between Wood and Cedar streets.

A 2-story Frame Dwelling, containing six rooms, gas and hydrant in kitchen. Cedar street between Market and Mulberry streets.

Call on E. HARRISON, Agent.

Or I. B. Terry or Dr. Kirk.

Business Properties For Sale.

No. 1.—A STORE AND DWELLING in Bristol Borough, on the southwest side of Mill street between Cedar and Wood streets, occupied by Frank N. Hooz. Carriage way and large Stable back.

No. 2.—A STORE AND DWELLING, adjoining the above, occupied by Frank T. Chambers.

Also, a FRAME BUILDING LOT on Radcliffe street, between Penn and Dorrance, 40½ feet front, running to Cedar street. Apply to

SAMUEL SWAIN, Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

A FINE LOT OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Business Stands, large and small Dwellings. Prices all the way from $800 to $5,000. Terms easy. Come, take your choice between Spruce, Pine, Dorrance, Washington, Wood, Penn, Walnut, Radcliffe and Mill streets.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Attorney at Law, Next to Post Office, Bristol.

PRIVATE SALE.

A VERY convenient Dwelling House, ten rooms, all ceiled; gas and water, side entrance back yard.

This property is pleasantly situated, No. 36 Radcliffe street, Bristol, Pa. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to A. WEIR GILKESON, agent, or to the owner, EMMOR COMLY, on the premises.

FOR RENT.

AT COLD SPRING STATION, near Bristol, a 35 ACRE FARM.

M. H. BROWN, 719 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

WANTED.

Wanted to buy a pair of stout medium size sound and kind MULES. State price and where they can be seen.

J. W. HAWER, 903 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia

USE PURSELL'S POROUS PLASTERS.

NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,

BRISTOL, PA.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an office in New York for the cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.

From Am. Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Ab. Meserole late of London, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing: we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address Dr. Ab. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,

611 and 613 CHESTNUT STREET,

LITTLE BILLEE.

There were three sailors of Bristol city
Who took a boat and went to sea,
But first with beef and captains' biscuits
And pickled pork they loaded she.

There was gorging Jack and guzzling Jimmy,
And the youngest he was little Billee.
Now when they got as far as the Equator,
They'd nothing left but one split pea

Says gorging Jack to guzzling Jimmy,
"I am extremely hungaree"
To gorging Jack says guzzling Jimmy,
"We've nothing left, us must eat we."

Says gorging Jack to guzzling Jimmy,
"With one another we shouldn't agree!
There's little Bill, he's young and tender,
We're old and tough, so let's eat he.

"Oh, Billy, we're going to kill and eat you,
So undo the button of your chemie."
When Bill received this information
He used his pocket-handkerchie.

"First let me say the catechism,
Which my poor mammy taught to me"
"Make haste, make haste," says guzzling Jimmy,
While Jack pulled out his snickersnee.

So Billy went to the main-top-gallant-mast,
And down he fell on his bended knee.
He scarce had come to the twelfth commandment
When up he jumps—"There's land I see.

"Jerusalem and Madagascar,
And North and South Amerikee
There's the British flag a-riding at anchor,
With Admiral Napier, K. C. B.

So when they got aboard of the Admiral's,
He hanged fat Jack and flogged Jimmee;
But as for little Bill, he made him
The captain of a seventy-three.

A BRAND LEFT TO BURN.

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

I pity the man who does not take an especial interest in the adventurers who "live by their wits" in our large cities. There are such big nuggets of gold in those poor, despised lumps of human earth! Besides, the prodigal son, whether wasting his portion or coming home in a gusty tempest of remorse, always does seem so much more of a blood relation to us than that immaculate elder brother! These poor creatures—tragic bits of whose lives are always coming up in the newspapers—sometimes are not a whit more vicious in grain, or criminal in intent, than the mass of their decorous, plodding well-to-do neighbors. But in such cases there is that mad drop in their blood which forbids them to be decorous or to plod. Life must be a risk, a scheme, a game of chance, or they will not play it. I have known one of this kind, a low-voiced, soft-eyed little woman, who again and again would throw up her comfortable gentlewoman's points of vantage, and rush into the crowd with her trick, to cheat it, to be again and again defeated and dragged in the mire. The mire and defeat were dearer to her than dull respectability. It was not vice which drove her on, but the frantic thirst for excitement, for adventure, for peril. She threw as much brain power and skill and persistence into her poor little game of swindling as would have commanded success in any decent business or profession.

The mistake, it seems to me, in the organized Protestant churches is in not finding shelter and place and work for such erratic but powerful human forces as this.

A few years ago I received one morning a letter from Dr. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) enclosing a begging application sent to him from a woman in Philadelphia. The good doctor, as some of our readers will remember, was, theoretically, at that time, sternly opposed to indiscriminate charity. All alms, he urged, should be given through accredited, organized societies. But, practically, his heart melted, and his hand was in his pocket at the first cry from a hungry woman. He enclosed a bank note, asking me to call on the writer of the letter and give it to her if I found her deserving. The letter was that of an educated woman. She was an old friend of the doctor's, had been a member of his choir in Springfield when they both were young. There were one or two playful, pathetic glances back to happier days, and then the sharp cry which would not be repressed: she was now a widow, ill, friendless and starving. "I do not remember her in the choir at Springfield," he wrote, "but in her distress, as you see, the poor creature has forgotten to give me her maiden name"

I found Mrs. Aloys Ocloff (her husband, she stated, had been an exiled Pole) in the second story of a handsome house in one of the quiet side streets above Race. There was the usual rose bespangled Brussels carpet on the parlor, and defiant bronze warrior holding the stair lamp; but above the first landing, the floors were bare and the windows unwashed. A woman, about whose thin body a soiled calico wrapper flapped miserably, was hanging over the balusters.

"'Madame Ocloff?' Yes that's me. Lizzy, show the lady right up!'" she whispered, excitedly, to the waitress. She was more than fifty. Her wisp of gray hair was twisted up in a knot on her half-bald head, and her pinched features were lighted by a pair of round, glaring, dark eyes, which might have belonged to the head of a starving dog.

"Oh, walk in! walk straight in!" she said, backing and bowing and smirking, watching me intently, to catch her cue from my first words. The chamber which we entered was bare of furniture except an iron bedstead and four or five trunks; it was evidently but a temporary camping place for its occupants. A flashily dressed young man of twenty, with a Jewish nose, oiled black moustache and sharp, beady eyes, lolled smoking by the stove! he nodded and, with a white, ringed hand, knocked the ashes from his cigar.

"Perhaps the lady doesn't like smoke, Albert dear," she cooed with a glance that was a ferocious snarl. "This is Mr. Ocloff, madam."

"Your son?"

"No, my husband," with a toss of her chin.

"In your letter to Dr Holland, I thought you mentioned that you were a widow?"

"Holland! Ah-h! Holland?" knitting her brows perplexed. "Oh, the editor of 'Scribner?' Oh, no! You are mistaken. I told him I was married. Albert is my husband, and the poor fellow works hard for me, too, when he can get work. But he's a sculptor, and there's very little demand for fine statuary now, ma'am. But he's willing to do any kind of work, ain't you, Albert? Speak up for yourself, darling."

"I'll do any kind of work," said Albert, heroically, lightly tapping his breast, "but stand clerk in a rum mill. That I won't do!" sternly frowning rebuke at me. "No, not for anybody."

"I don't suppose the lady is going to offer you a situation of that kind, dear. Don't mind him, ma'am. But he's so resolute on temperance! Quite a fanatic, I tell him! You have brought me something from Dr. Holland?" tentatively.

Lizzy, from below, thrust the door open at this moment. "Hyar's yer letters," shoving in a heap of epistles, yellow, white and heavy blue official looking documents, which Albert began coolly to open. Several obtained bills and post office orders. It did not need Madame Ocloff's wary glance at me to tell her secret. She was a professional beggar, and Dr. Holland's was but one of hundreds of letters to which she expected replies. In each, perhaps, she had told a different story, and told it well. I need not say that I did not leave my friend's alms. Albert treated me and the whole matter with lofty indifference; his wife was evidently the active partner in the business; he received the money and spent it. The woman followed me down the stairs, pleading desperately.

"I know I lied to him! I suppose you've found me out. But I must lie to keep my baby—wait a minute. Here's my baby." she darted into a side room and brought out a little girl of two years old. A look of passionate fondness illuminated her hideous face. She watched me, jealously, until I patted the soft, pink cheeks, admiringly. "Yes, there's not a prettier child in any of their carriages, rolling by to the Park! She's clean, ma'am. That's real lace on her cap too. I won't see her suffer, no matter how many lies it costs. But I've got her father to carry; he won't do a stroke of work, and it's nigh broke me down. God knows I told the truth when I said I was sick—yes, and hungry.

A dapper little confectioner in a neighboring shop ran out from among his cakes as I passed.

"I meant to stop you, madam, when I saw you go up them steps. 'There goes more victims to the Ocloff's,' my wife says. It's the woman that hauls in the money. Oh, she's a sharp one! She has as many names as she has tricks. That fellow gambles it away as fast as she gets it. I doubt if he's her husband, but it's their child that keeps them together. They're both of them fond of it. You [illegible] the child? Pretty little tot! If it

trees attain a remarkable development both in height and beauty. The low fir is frequently found growing to eight of 250 feet, the white cedar to feet, with a girth of over 60 feet, white oak is 70 feet in height, while inary sized specimens of the sugar e yield from 6,000 to 8,000 feet of lumber.

—*The Electrician*, Williams & Co., 115 ssau St. N. Y., Price, $1 a year. We in receipt of the February number of s publication. Its columns contain ormation profusely illustrated of much ue to the general as well as scientific der.—"Working by Electricity," New Telephone Apparatus," "An Electric Hammer," "Improved Electric Bell," An Important Discovery," by Prof. olbear, "The Portable Electric Light ," Electrical Sketches, and "Electrical Industry in France during the year 1882," re among its interesting contents.

—Judge Jere. Black finished his argument in opposition to the Anti-Bigamy Bill before the House Judiciary Committee last Thursday. He charged that the Anti-Mormon Laws are utilized for the benefit of a clique of politicians and Gentiles who hold the offices and want to control means of acquiring wealth in the territory. He took the ground that there can be no constitutional trial by jury in Utah so long as Mormons, of whom there [illegible] are excluded from juries.

The Mahometans have taken a new [illegible] more than they saved. Many acts of heroism and devotion were told. One old woman of seventy, I remember, when they would have dragged her out of the water, thrust her grandson into their arms, crying out to save the boy, that she had but a year or two of life to live at any rate. In a minute her gray hair was sucked into an eddy under the wheel.

But there were two lines on the record which told a more significant story than all besides. When morning broke a woman's dead body was found with a child seated on her breast, tied there securely. She had lain upon her back, deliberately making a raft of her body to save the baby. "She was discovered to be" continued the report, "a Madame Ocloff, who stole the child yesterday from the ——— Convent, where its father had placed it."

Some wealthy Western woman, touched by the story, adopted the little girl and carried her away. Ocloff did not interfere, thinking probably that he had had trouble enough with her. He did sue the steamship's company, however, for thirty thousand dollars damages for the loss of his wife. Luckily, he got nothing.

The woman who called herself Aloys Ocloff was buried in the Potter's Field. The brand, which had once life and strength and sweetness in it, was burned and charred into ashes and trodden under foot. Could society, could the christian church, find no other use for it than that?—*The Congregationalist.*

General Neal Dow's Rat Story.—My house is supposed to be rat proof, and was so when quite new, but one time more than twenty years ago, we had a large colony of the rodents, greatly to our annoyance, and it was with us a matter of daily wonder where they found a weak spot in our defences against them. One evening a young lady from a friend's family, living in a large fine house nearly a mile away, was with us, and the talk turned on rats, as we heard ours galloping in the ceiling and scampering up and down the walls. The young lady said that none had ever been in their house, and she did not think there was any point at which they could enter. My eldest daughter, a great wit, said: "I've heard that, if politely invited to do so in writing, rats will leave any house, and go to any other to which they may be directed, and I will tell ours that at your house they will find spacious quarters and an excellent commissariat."

At the moment, before us all, she wrote a most grandiloquent letter to the large family of rats that had so long favored us with their presence, pointing out to them that at No. 65 Pearl street was a large, fine house which had never been favored with the residence of any of their family, where they would find ample quarters and a fat larder. When finished, she read the missive to the company, and we had a great laugh over it. As an old superstition, she then put lard upon it, and carried it into the attic, where it would probably be found by those to whom it was directed. A few days after the young lady was at our house again, and burst into a laugh, exclaiming. "Our house is overrun with rats?" That recalled to us the fact that we had heard none in our walls. My daughter went to the attic and the letter was gone. While we were talking and laughing over the curious affair a friend came in, and hearing the talk, said that two evenings before, in the bright moonlight, he saw several rats running down Congress street, which was the straight road to Pearl street. We have never been troubled with them since, but I have not heard how it has been with the house to which our beneficiaries were directed.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

A visitor to the Zuni Indians says that some of the consequences of the visit by leading men of the tribe to the East, last summer, have been unpleasant. Pedro Pino, the oldest of the tourists, has been telling such stories of his adventures, and of the marvels of the white man's ways, that he has gained the reputation of being the biggest liar in the nation. The principal mischief, however, is caused by his report that the plainest white woman he saw in Washington was handsomer than the prettiest Zuni girl. A young chief who had been presented with a number of trinkets by the Washington women, and who wore them home with pride, was obliged to give them up to his jealous wife, who destroyed them.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Miss A. E. Ormerod, the well known entomologist, says that lime applied to land is very destructive to the eggs of many insect pests.

The tide records of the government surveyors of British India, covering a period of twenty-three years, indicate the existence of a fortnightly tide under the influence of the moon.

The researches of Messrs Richet and Rondeau indicate that artificial respiration may be a valuable agent in the resuscitation of persons who have been exposed to cold until life is nearly extinct.

Mons. Spring, of the Belgian Academy of Science, takes exception to the generally received view that the seat of the electricity of storms is in the moist region of the atmosphere, and concludes that it exists in the cold and dry super-stratum.

The typhoon at Manila in October carried away the anemometers of the observatory. The highest velocity of the wind was therefore not recorded, but one hundred and forty-four miles an hour was gistered before the instruments yielded the tremendous pressure.

Wasps nests sometimes take fire, the gnition being caused, it is supposed, by hemical action of the wax upon the aper-like material forming the nests. t is believed that many mysterious fires haystacks and farmers building have d their origin in spontaneous combus on of this nature.

Death, in our view, takes place when e action of the heart ceases, but to the hinese a person is alive until the body ecomes cold. These two beliefs may ause estimates of the time of death of y individual to differ by several hours, hich difference has given rise to some ery unsatisfactory evidence at inquests n Hong Kong, the Chinese idea having een unknown to Europeans until very ecently.

Physicists have long regarded odors s due to small particles thrown off by the doriferous substances, but the fact hat some substances emit powerful dors for a great length of time without ppreciable loss of weight makes this heory unsatisfactory. Light and heat re now explained as modes or forms of otion. This view is known as the undulatory theory, and it has been suggested lately that the phenomena of odors may be best accounted for by the same hypothesis.

It is asserted by Dr. Merkel, that a person's height after a night's rest, measured before rising from bed, is two inches greater than in the evening, measured standing. On first rising, a sudden shortening takes place at the joints of the legs. The sinking at the ankle is one-third of an inch: at the knee, one-twelfth to one eighth of an inch; at the hip, two-fifths of an inch. The contraction in height is continued through the day by the gradual yielding of the arches of the feet and of the discs of the spine.

A striking illustration of the antiseptic properties of copper is furnished according to Mons. Margat, by a curious observation of the eighteenth century. In 1719, the body of Matts Israelson, who had perished forty-nine years before, was recovered from a Swedish copper mine in such a state of preservation as to be promptly recognized by an old woman to whom he had once been betrothed. After being taken from the mine the remains were kept in a glass case for twenty-one years before the progress of decomposition made burial necessary.

In a lecture on crysanthemums, delivered before the Royal Horticultural Society of London, Rev. G. Henslow referred the plant to two species—one Indian and the other Chinese. The Indian species grew in England in 1764, but disappeared and was reintroduced in 1846. The Chinese species was brought to England in 1790, although probably known in Holland a century before It entirely disappointed from Europe, however, and was not again introduced until 1879. The total number of varieties of chrysanthemums under cultivation in 1865 was estimated at seven hundred.

It appears that some eminent chemists and physiologists are advocating the general use of flour made from the entire grain of wheat, instead of from its inner part only. Mr. Arthur Atkins, while admitting the nutritive value of the outer portions or germ of the grain, states that flour containing it will not be approved for two reasons. In the first place, the albuminoids which the germ contains are largely soluble, making it impossible to produce good light bread from germy flour. The second reason is that the oil contained in the germ not only discolors the flour but—what is of greater importance—renders it much more liable to spoil.

Dr. H. J. Van Hulle, of Belgium, has made some experiments to test Darwin's conclusion that soil acquires additional fertility by passing through the bodies of worms. Six kinds of seeds were selected, and each kind was planted in two pots, one being filled with wormcasts and the other with exactly the same class of soil which had not recently, if ever, passed through the bodies of worms. No difference in the growth of the plants raised in the different pots could be detected, and the experimenter therefore concludes that the worms do not of themselves fertilize the soil, although he acknowledges the value of their work from other considerations.

Middle-aged prejudice, is severe against plum pudding, but the London *Lancet* pronounces it a highly-efficient food, and declares that a good wedge of cold plum pudding is not an unwholesome lunch for young and growing lads, when out for a day's hunting or skating. Elderly people, too, are often able to partake of this ingredient of Christmas cheer in a manner which amazes their middle-aged relations. The fact is, as has been pointed out by Prof. Michael Foster, the digestive elements are long preserved, so that a man who in the prime of his manhood was a martyr to dyspepsia by reason of the sensitiveness of his gastric nerves, in his later years, when his nerves are blunted, and when, therefore, his peptic cells are able to pursue their chemical work undisturbed by nervous worries, eats and drinks with the courage and success of a boy.

Dr. Franzius finds that the tooth most often affected by decay is the third molar, such cases forming one-half of the total number. The teeth begin to decay in a certain successive order, the lower third molar being first attacked, then the upper and then the lower fourth molar, and so on, the incisors and the canine teeth of the lower jaw being the last reached. The upper teeth are more durable than the lower in the proportion of three to two. The right teeth show a greater vitality than the left. The durability of teeth is less in light persons than in dark, and less in tall than in short persons. These results were obtained by an examination of six hundred and fifty Russian soldiers, of whom two hundred and fifty-eight had unsound teeth.

Mons. Pasteur has gained fresh laurels by an investigation of a disease of pigs, known as rouget or mal rouge, which in one valley of the Rhone has been fatal to twenty thousand of the animals within a year. The investigator has reported to the French Academy of Sciences, that he has discovered the cause to be a minute organism, somewhat like that of chicken cholera. It is different, however, in its physiological properties, since it produces no effect upon fowls but is quickly fatal to rabbits and pigs. Experiments have satisfied Mons. Pasteur that one attack affords protection against another, and by inoculating pigs with organisms weakened by culture so as to give rise to a mild form of the disease he has succeeded in rendering the animals secure from further liability to the contagion.

The suicide of the scorpion has been a much-discussed topic. The statement is well attested that a scorpion enclosed in a ring of red hot embers will, after futile attempts to escape, kill itself by thrusting its sting into its own head. In spite of the corroborating testimony this assertion is often doubted, but a recent observation by Prof. Lankester seems to establish its probability and throw new light on the matter. Having occasion to chloroform a scorpion, he noticed that as soon as it began to feel the effect of the stupefying vapor it made repeated thrusts with its sting in a straight-forward direction, but these blows became gradually so ill directed and uncertain that at last one caused the tip of the sting to touch the insect's body. In this case the skin was not penetrated, put it is easy to believe that occasionally such a misdirected blow on the part of a half-suffocated scorpion may have been seen to inflect a mortal wound upon the scorpion itself.

While the year 1882 will long be remembered by astronomers on account of its great comet and its transit of Venus, 1883 bids fair to witness some celestial events of hardly less interest and importance. In May a total eclipse of the sun will occur, which will be remarkable for the great length of the period to totality—nearly six minutes. This extraordinary duration will give observers unusual advantage for studying the sun's corona at a time when the solar photosphere is at its greatest activity, and for search after the small planets which are suspected to exist within the orbit of Mercury. Unfortunately, this important eclipse can be favorably watched only from two small islands of the South Pacific. D'Arrest's comet—seen last in 1877, with a period of about six and a half years—is expected to return within the year; as is also Temple's comet—last observed in 1878, and having a period of five and a quarter years. A late circulation of the orbit of the comet of 1812 leads Messrs. Schulhof and Bossert to predict the possible return of that long-awaited object, although they think it more probable it will appear in 1884.

To Protect Iron From Rust.—A new process for preserving iron is described by *Les Mondes*. It consists of treating the casting with a dilute of hydrochloric acid, which dissolves a little of the metal, and leaves a skin of homogeneous graphite, holding well to the iron. The article is then washed in a receiver with hot or cold water, or cooked in steam, so as to remove completely the chloride of iron that has been formed. Finally, the piece is allowed to dry in an empty receiver, and a solution of caoutchouc, gutta-percha, or gum resin in essence of petroleum is injected, and the solvent, afterward evaporating, leaves a hard and solid enamel on the surface of the iron-work. Another plan is to keep the chloride of iron on the metal instead of washing it off, and to plunge the piece into a bath or siliciate and borate of soda. Thus is formed a silicoborate of iron, very hard and brilliant, which fills the pores of the metal skin. As for the chlorine disengaged, it combines with the soda to form chloride of sodium, which remains in the pickle.

The Census Office has issued a special bulletin showing the consumption of forest products as fuel in the United States during the census year. It appears that the number of persons using wood for domestic fuel was 32,375,074. The amount of wood so consumed was 140,537,439 cords, valued at $306,950,040. The amount of wood consumed by railroads and steamboats, in mining operations and in manufacturing, was 5,240,698 cords, valued at $15,012,333. In addition to this there was consumed 74,008,972 bushels of charcoal valued at $5,276,736.

Sweet or sour milk given to fowls at all seasons, and particularly in winter when they are in confined quarters, is greatly relished by them, improves their health and has a tendency to increase the number of eggs. It is estimated that fifty chickens will drink two bucketsfuls of milk per day when fed on dry food. In cold weather a moderate seasoning of red pepper in the milk will be of service.

Chemists state that plants require seven different elements from the soil in order to make a healthy growth. These are phosphorus, potash, magnesia, lime, sulphur, iron, and nitrogen. Other elements are often found, sometimes in great quantity, such as silicia, soda, chlorine, etc.; but as many plants have been grown to perfection without them, their presence is not considered essential.

The largest sheep ranch in the United States is in Dimmit and Webb counties, Tex. It has 300,000 acres and pastures 300,000 sheep.

ELDER MOSE KITE.

His Hair Breadth Escapes from Seen and Unseen Foes

Troy Kansas Chief, Jan. 18, 1883.

Most of our older citizens will remember Mose Kite (who lived in Petersburg Bottom), the hero of our state's early political history, who was of stalwart build and powerful phisique; who in 1858 led a colony of our people to Pike's Peak: who fought the Indians on the plains and was shot through the body; who on his return here after the rebellion was converted and baptized by Elder Henshall, of the Christian church at Petersburg Bottom, and became a revival preacher of celebrity all through this section. They also recall the fact that, attacked with consumption and reduced to a skeleton, he was obliged to remove to the Rockies in hope of saving his life. None thought he would succeed. Last fall, however, the editor of this paper met him at the head of the Republican river, bigger and more robust than ever, "Why, I thought you had died of consumption long, long ago, Elder?"

"Me? I never had consumption, man! though people thought that was what ailed me, and I thought so myself. But the the doctors sent me on a wild goose chase after a dozen other diseases, just as fatal, and this was the wildest one of all."

The good elder then recounted to us, in a charming vein, his many adventures in the rough and ready life he had led, "but," he said, "remarkable as you may think my warlike life has been, I have a much more interesting story to tell you."

"You know what a rough, noisy fellow I used to be; and I could stand any hardship. Why, on a wager, I have knocked down an ox and a mule with my fist. I have fought ruffians, border outlaws and Indians; but I was

DOGGED FOR YEARS

by a more dangerous unseen enemy that was ever getting me more completely in its clutches. I was shot by an Indian in a fight on the plains, but that wound healed readily and gave me but little trouble. After I had returned to Kansas and commenced preaching, I first began to give away. I had a dull feeling, accompanied with a pain in the right side. Dr. Butler, our family physician, said my liver was out of order, caused by the malaria of the bottoms. I had always had an appetite like an ostrich, but my digestion became seriously impaired. While on the circuit preaching I consulted a doctor, who said I had dispepsia After that, distressing palpitation of the heart followed, and the physician said this was caused by my indigestion and diseased liver which would probably terminate fatally. Sometimes I had a ravenous appetite, at others none at all. I was feverish then chilly. My food seemed to do no good. A specialist told me I had a tape worm! Then I was troubled with unusual quantities of water and a frequent desire to urinate, which was done with difficulty and great pain The specialist said I had a touch of the gravel, caused by use of the alkaline water on the plains. I then began to suffer severe pains in the loins and the small of the back, accompanied with sudden attacks of dizziness, during which I had to sit or lie down, to avoid falling. I was forced to abandon

TRAVELLING AND PREACHING,

because I could no longer ride on horseback, or trust myself out alone. I began to be seriously alarmed, and sought the advice of the most noted physician within reach. He said that my frequent horseback riding had jolted and jarred me until the old Indian wound, which had injured my kidneys, had become inflamed. He treated me with medicines and electricity also, but gave me no permanent benefit. My painful symptoms all returned. I began to cough, got very thin and my legs got disagreeably numb. I began to dispair. At each attempt to cure, my ailments became worse, with new symptoms. I next consulted a celebrated physician from the East, who, after thumping and examining me, stated that I was in an advanced stage of consumption and threatened with diabetes and paralysis! He thought I might possibly prolong my life for a year or two, by seeking a higher and drier climate. This was my condition when the people in your part of the country saw me.

Then I started for the Rockies but liked this country, and settled here. At first the change helped me, but about three years ago the benefit ceased. Then I failed so rapidly that I could be out of bed only part of each day. All my old symptoms returned. At this crisis, a party of Eastern gentlemen,

ON A BUFFALO HUNT,

made my house their headquarters. In the party was Dr. Wakefield, who informed me that I had a bad case of incurable Bright's Disease, and gave me a prepration which might, he said, ease me for a few weeks or months, but that was the best that could be done. Around the bottle was a newspaper. Now a newspaper was a rarity in our home, and I sat in my chair looking it over when my eye providentially fell upon an article relating a most wonderful cure of Bright's disease—the very malady that was killing me—by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, (of Rochester, N. Y.) Convinced that further delay would be fatal, and everything else failing, the next morning I dispatched one of my boys to the nearest railroad station, many miles distant, to obtain a bottle of the Safe Cure. The druggist said that the demand for the Cure was so great that he could not keep it in stock, and had to send to Kansas City for more. It was more than a week before it arrived, and I was daily getting weaker. But it came at last, and I at once began to take it. When I told Dr. Wakefield what I was taking, he gave me a look, half of scorn, half of pity, as much as to say,

'POOR FELLOW!

he is putting his trust in a humbug.' Nevertheless I persevered and for the year and a half I have been as stout and rugged as I was ever in my life. After escaping the attacks of Indians and half a dozen doctors, I was lying at the mercy of a still more dreadful foe that was about giving me the finishing blow, when that great remedy stepped in, slew the adversary, and placed me firmly on my feet once more. I have commenced preaching again: for I look upon the circumstances and manner of my cure as a direct interposition of Providence, and to Providence are my services due. That is my story. I think it is as good as a romance–and much better, for it is true."

Such is the substance, and very nearly the language of Elder Kite's narrative. Those who read it, and are suffering, may benefit by his experience, if they will follow his example.

☞We have heard both Democrats and Republicans say that there is nothing better for a cough than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; this old reliable remedy never fails to cure a Cough or Cold at once, and may be obtained at any drug store for 25 cents a bottle.

A wealthy Californian, having only one relative in the world, a niece, employed five years in searching for her, and at length found her at Burlington, Vt., where she was employed in a mill. She was at once transferred from poverty to luxury.

The *Magazine of American History* for February, (A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y.) though not a "Washington Number," has considerable matter of a timely character. The opening article, however, is an able discussion of the vexed question of the Naming of Rhode Island, by that distinguished Historical Geographer, the late Dr. J. G. Kohl, of Bremen, Germany This article is of national interest; being followed by a sketch of Lieut.-Col. William Washington, a sort of "Light Horse Harry," who figured so prominently in the Revolution. The sesqui-centennial of the Founding of Georgia, February, 1733, has called forth two seasonable and interesting articles, one being on "The Mystery of Oglethorpe's Birthday," by Mr. Bogart, the Librarian of the Georgia Historical Society. There is also a short but exceedingly interesting review of Mr. Hubert H. Bancroft's new volume on the History of Central America. Then follows some original letters by George Washington, the collection being entitled, "Washington as a Farmer." These are deeply interesting, having been written while he was President, and being addressed to his overseer at Mount Vernon. They throw a great deal of fresh light upon the character of Washington. We also find a reprint of Rich's rare tract, "News from Virginia," published in 1609, of which only one copy of the original is known, and which is of special interest not only to students of American History, but to Shakesperian collectors Notes, Queries and Replies, with Society proceedings and Literary notices, add the usual quota of interest, and will be read with avidity. The frontispiece of this number is a steel portrait of George Washington, engraved by Hall, after a rare painting by Sharpless. Among other illustrations will be found portraits of Francis I, and his mother Louise, the Cowpens Medal presented to William Washington, a portrait of Oglethorpe, Founder of Georgia, in armor, and another of him as he appeared in old age, attending the sale of Johnson's Library. There is also the Tillotson—Oglethorpe Medal, and a representation of the fragments of the seal attached to the Trelauny Patent, which seems to upset previous notions respecting the Seal of the Plymouth Company. Altogether the number is an admirable one, and worth the entire year's subscribtion. The *Magazine* is becoming more and more timely in the selection of topics, and during the present anniversary year, it will devote careful attention to the national centennials The general reader should not fail to make the acquaintance of this magazine, for whatever specialty it may be that particularly interests him, he will always find something in its pages to amuse and instruct him that he cannot elsewhere.

The World's Cyclopedia of Biography.—Cyclopedias of Biography are usually made up of an alphabetical list, with brief sketches, principally of the names of whom you have never heard, and to know whom would add greatly neither to your pleasure, nor your mental wealth. "The World's Cyclopedia of Biography," now publishing, is upon a different plan. It contains only the stories of the lives of famous men and women who have made the world's history; who are really worth knowing, and who are written about by authors often equally eminent, in the field of literature, with the subjects whom they describe. Each volume is complete in itself, so that if you do not want, or cannot afford, all, you can take what best pleases, or is of most worth to you The five volumes thus far issued narrate the achievements of nearly two hundred of the most famous and worthy of the world's heroes. Volume IV, recently published, a very handsome large 12mo., of about 750 pages, for the price of 70 cts., contains a new and excellent "Life of Washington," a reprint of the standard and thrilling Weems' "Life of General Marion," and a new "Life of Oliver Cromwell" by the brilliant writer, E. Paxson Hood. To illustrate the remarkable economy in cost, compared with previous publications the present importing price of the Life of Cromwell is $3—here, in equally good type, handsomely printed, with two other important works thrown in, it costs only 70 cents even beyond this, as a means of most widely and effectually advertising the biographical series, the publisher will send, postpaid, a paper bound edition of the Hood's "Life of Cromwell," to any address, on receipt of 15 cents, and then, if the purchaser desires to secure the bound volume, will credit 15 cents toward the price of the same. It will be strange if such books, at such prices, do not find their way into almost every home. "Biography is the most universally pleasant, universally profitable of all reading," well said Thomas Carlyle. How, indeed, can the heroes of "fiction" be compared in interest with these heroes of all time, Washington and Cromwell? John B. Alden, Publisher, 18 Vesey Street New York.

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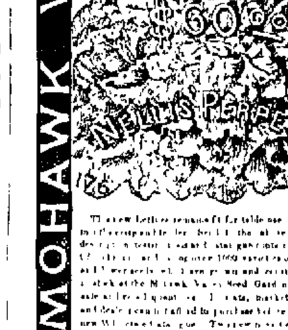

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